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VOL. III. NO. 30 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

(Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
13th "	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
31st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

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Superintendent.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	1324	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nawa	1607	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —

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Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SHIPPING.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,626	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	801	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	639
Liverpool	605	957	462	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	909	..	727

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 8th February.*
DWARKA, 1,695 Thursday, 11th February
LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 12th February Direct
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 11th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 8th February, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
6th February 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,363	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Cirrhatia"	6,722	C. P. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,888	....	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

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Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESER FUND ..... " 19,250,000

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Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3026

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Ramdurg, 2nd February, 1915. 3090

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Y. V. KOLHATKAR,
State Karbhari.
Ramdurg, 2nd February, 1915. 3091

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E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,
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WELL VENTILATED and COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS, with gallery, to be let at 32, Tamarind, Lane. Business Centre. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises. 5293

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The LARGE UPPER STORIED HOUSE at Tardeo with a spacious compound. Within easy reach of Tram and Train. (From 1st March 1915.)
The BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW at Khandalla (Furnished.) Two detached offices, stabling and servants' quarters. Large compound. UNIQUE SITUATION. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5197

TO LET.—The Commodious Bungalow at Bandora, known as the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's "Family House." Stabling, servants' quarters, etc.
Jeejeebhoy Castle, the newly built stylish and commodious upper storied Bungalow in Civil Lines, Poona. Large drawing dining and billiard rooms and verandahs. 10 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms attached to each. All elegantly tiled floors. Most centrally situated and commanding from its towers excellent bird's-eye view of Poona and the surrounding country. (Furnished). Stabling and out-houses. Apply to—
SECRETARY AND AGENT,
The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
5208 Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF HENRY CHICK ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY CHICK late of Bombay European merchant deceased who died intestate at Bombay, on or about the 4th day of September, 1914, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 5th day of December, 1914, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FLORA CHICK the widow of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., her attorneys in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed administratrix.
Dated this 1st day of Feb. 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
5247 Attorneys for the administratrix.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. VICAJI ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA and Mr. SOHRAB FRAMJI BHAROOCHA is determined and from and after 1st February, 1915, the undersigned will continue the business of Architects, Engineers and Fire Insurance Surveyors and Adjusters in the existing premises of the firm in Morarbhai Building (originally known as Markur's Building) Apollo Street Fort, under the same name and style viz:—Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy & Co.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., M. S. E., (Lon.)
BURJOR S. JAMSHEDJI AGA,
L. C. E., Licentiate R. I. B. A., M. S. A.,(Lon)
Bombay, 31st January 1915. 5245

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned UPTO 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY the 10th February, 1915 for "Supply of blasted metal on the Bombay Poona Road for the next three years continuously." One uniform rate for the whole of the length should be tendered. Estimated cost about Rs. 6,000/- per annum. Specification and tender form can be had in the Undersigned's Office on payment of Re. 1/- per copy during office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.
E. M. DUGGAN,
B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P.D.
Poona, 21st January, 1915. 5136

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will carry on the business in partnership as Architects Engineers and Surveyors as also as Fire Insurance Surveyors, Appraisers and Adjusters in the name, style and firm of Taraporvala and Bharoocha as and from the 1st of February 1915 in Petit Building, No. 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.
VICAJEE ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA,
M. S. A.,
SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA,
5243 M. S. A.,

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNADAS CULLIANJI of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a broker in spices who died at Mahuwa in Kathiawar on or about the 25th March 1895 for the use and benefit of Kamalavanti a minor and limited to the period of her minority.
PRANJIWANDAS AMIDAS of Bombay Hindu Kapole Bania Inhabitant residing at Barbhaya Moholla without the Fort in private service, the father of KAMALAVANTI a minor under the age of 18 years, the grand daughter of the said Jamnadas Cullianji deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
This 30th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
5309 Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 223 of 1909. Re HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED.
,, 319 of 1912. Re MORARJI DAYAL THUCKER traded as Anandji Morarji.
,, 553 of 1913. Re JETHMAL BHAGCHAND.
,, 278 of 1914. Re IBRAHIM ALLIMAHOMED MEMON traded as Ibrahim Allimahomed.

CREDITORS who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned as early as possible as it is intended to declare dividends in the above matters.
High Court, R. D. SETHNA,
Bombay. Official Assignee.
5305

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed forms registered and sent through the post will be received up to 4 p.m. of the 2nd March, 1915, for the supply from 60,000 to 70,000 (sixty thousand to seventy thousand) jungle teak wood sleepers of 5ft. long half round cut from logs the diameter of which shall not be less than nine inches to be delivered at Tuna Bander Cutch.
Printed forms of tender and specification and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on remittance of Rs. 5.
J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager & Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.
Manager & Engineer's Office:
2nd February, 1915. 5307

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915.
AGENDA.
1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1915-16.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.
(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 30th January, 1915. 5189

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th instant that day being a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th February, 1915. 5315

NOTICE.

THE NAUCHANDI FAIR and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is to take place this year from 14th to 21st March, 1915. For full particulars apply to the TEHSILDAR MEERUT. 5275

NOTICE.

R. HEAD & CO., LTD., Manchester, Textile Machinery Exporters and Mill Furnishers, are prepared to take over Buying Agencies for small commissions. Enquiries Solicited. 5258

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEST QUALITY, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Under instructions of the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th February, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Byculla Fire Brigade Building below the Bridge at the corner of Haines Road very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teakwood household furniture, comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double almyrahs, hanging, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers fancy teapoys, hatstands, drawing room sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano, new-designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door bookcases, easy and rocking chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, rich glassware, crockeryware, one lot Encyclopoedia books, table ornaments and cooking utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc.
The property of F. C. Purt, Esq., the late Foreman of the Byculla Fire Brigade Station and Mrs. L. V. Purt.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following miscellaneous stock:—
Handsome teakwood new-designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestri, teakwood arm and armless chairs, bench, dressing and writing tables, cupboards, hatstands, chest of drawers, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, easy chairs, glass screens, etc.,
1 Hammond typewriter.
2 Typewriters by different makers.
By order of the Post Master General, Bombay:—
Unclaimed goods such as books, medicines wearing apparels, metal watch, picture post-cards, sample cuttings, used stamps, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

2 rubber tyred glass fronted handsome office broughams.
2 rubber tyred palanquin office shigrams.
1 rubber tyred strong built handsome victoria.
The property of a Boree gentleman:—
One rubber-tyred Shigram with an Arab horse.
1 De Dion motor car single cylinder 4 seated (a little used.)

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several Gent's new and second hand bicycles.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR DONGRI COOLY STREET, AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI NEXT TO COTTON GODOWNS AND BEHIND THE HINDU BAKERY AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET, PROPERTY, ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (sometime past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150 and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all with said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, near the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Messrs. Vurjiwandas Madhowdass and Narothamdas Madhowdass are the lessors, together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property, next to cotton godowns and behind the Hindu Bakery at Lower Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tidiwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 6th February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MINOCHER VILLA," WITH A LARGE PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, AT SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, under the directions of Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Davar, and Mr. C. H. G. Weathrall, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, dated the 7th day of December, 1908 and executed by late Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Davar, deceased, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, premises or buildings, standing thereon known as "Minocher Villa" situate on the southern side of Sassoon Dock, at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on the south by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Munchershaw Nowrojee Disana, on the East by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees and on the West by the Sassoon Dock Cross Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 2—9664, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and which land and premises are divided into two portions, viz:—The building site which occupies an area of 832 square yards or thereabouts and the garden ground which occupies an area of 500 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings and erections now erected and built thereon which are to be used for residential purposes only and as private dwelling house unless the consent in writing of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay has been previously obtained to any other use to which the said premises are to be put as provided for in the Lease under which the said premises are held and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor of Rates and Taxes under Ward No. A. 209, and Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.
The premises are held under the Lease from 1st January, 1906 for 49 years from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and renewable for a term of 49 years more.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th February, 1915.

Free! Free!! Free!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 848 of 1909, O.S.

Maganlal Shivlal .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Davabhai Tapidas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Shivlal the Receiver appointed herein by the Judge's Order dated the 10th day of August, 1914, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Judge's order dated 11th October, 1913, Messrs. D'LAL M. AND CO., Auctioneers will put up for sell by Public Auction on the premises, the immoveable properties described hereunder at the time mentioned below.

LOT NO. 1 AT 5 P.M., ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandari whereof is Narayen Janardhan) together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Thomas and Hamal Street at Lower Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 197½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 598 Street No. 3 5 and 63 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the respective houses of Palanji Dorabji and Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Palanji Dorabji and Vangari Luxman Mayaji Kakad, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Manekji buildings and on or towards the South by the Public Road leading to Light House.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M., ON THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khanderao Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 4139-40 Street Nos. 9 and 1 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under old No. 461 and New No. 2434 and old survey No. 79 and new survey No. 486 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Khanderao Wadi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vasudeo Vinayak and and others and partly by the property of Damodar Pandurang, on or towards the North partly by the vacant grounds and partly by the property belonging to Dr. D'Monte on or towards the South by the property of Pranjiwandas Jagoosha and which said premises are in the occupation of Tribhovandas Jugjiwandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Private offers for the sale of the said properties will be received by Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas attorneys for the receiver at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 30th day of January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS. A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS. FRESH CONSIGNMENT FROM JAPAN PER S. S. "LUZON MARU."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), (and succeeding day if necessary) Messrs. D'LAL M. AND CO., will sell at the premises No. 16, situate at Hamam Street, next door to Messrs. Duke and Sons. China and Japanese fancy goods suitable to the requirements of merchants such as Lacquered Writing desks, tables, tibums, ink stands, brackets, teapoys, chairs, fancy tea and coffee sets, toys, porcelain figures carvedwood tables, tea-trays and such other curiosities and fancy articles.

To suit the above will be sold in convenient lot or lots.

The goods are on view from 2nd of February, 1915.

D'LAL M. & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th February, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th day of Feb. 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the "Afghan Church," very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising:—

Sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, gent's bicycles, large size ice chest. Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new coir matting, fowl house, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of Sergeant Major R. K. Rey, proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another Gentleman.

1 English built light Victoria thoroughly done up with new rubber tyres.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman, consisting of dining table, easy chairs, writing desk, book case, chairs, Jost fan, travelling tiffin basket, 3 dozen pathephone records, scale, four armatures, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome bay waler gelding, 15-2, aged, quiet in harness.

ACTION SALE OF JAPANESE UNDERSHIRTS, TURKISH TOWELS AND JUDDA SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Tayab Hamiad and Mr. Harakchund Kapoorchand who are trading in the firm of Messrs. Tayab Hamid & Co.

142 cases Japanese undershirts.

15 cases Japanese Turkish Towels.

10 Bales Judda shawls (Manchester).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF STATUES.

The Sale of marble life size Statues takes place TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Shallemar, Hughes Road, Malabar Hill, at 5 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, sideboards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby & Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks & Co.., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefore shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day viz., the 14th day of February, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 15th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne & Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the balance STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Modern Electric Co., at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre consisting of Electrical goods, fans, lights, etc., will be resumed in small lots THIS DAY Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, CORRUGATED SHEETS, ETC., OF A STONE FACTORY AT DOMBIVALI ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY NEAR KALYAN.

Under instructions from the concerned and pursuant to the order made by the High Court of Bombay in the decree in suit No. 528 of 1913 and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla Jusub and Peerbhoy Hassum Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MARROW SUNDAY the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., (S. T.), on the Factory Premises at Dombivali on the G. I. P. Railway (near Kalyan) all the Machinery, etc., of the stone breaking factory of the above mortgagors consisting of

3 Oil Engines of 55 and 12 H. P. by Hornsby and Ruston Proctor and Co.

1 second-hand stone breaker 16 by 9.

1 second-hand stone breaker, small size.

18 Troilis and Rails.

and some furniture such as tables and chairs, benches, safe, etc., and few sheds of corrugated iron sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

P. S.—The train leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-45 a.m., will suit for attending the above Auction.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday the 9th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell in their weekly sale at their auction Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, the following Such as.

By order of the first purchaser of sale dated 19th January 1915.

1 Lot Japanese Vases, Jars, curios, etc., By order of the concerned.

Some satsuma Vases, figers etc.

Few Lady's Hats.

Roll top writing Desk, Baba rocking and Combination chairs, Rocking cot, chest of Drawers, Figures and flowers in domes etc.

Property of another gentleman 1 Lot law Books.

By orders of the office concerned.

1 Foolscap Typewriter (almost new).

1 English Enamelled Bath Tub.

Property of a Hindu Gentleman:—

Marble top table, chest of Drawers, Vase lamps, pictures, Bookstand, Teapoys, Bicycle etc.

MEHTA & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

BY THE CHILDREN OF BYCULLA

February, 13th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ADMISSION: Rupee One & 8 annas.

Three Prizes will be given for Children only.

SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
adies Session 9-30 to 0-30.
Evening Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.

Tuesay, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C.17

AMUSEMENTS.

Sandhurst Road, **OLYMPIA CINEMA.** Tel. No. 1266.

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"LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL OF MYSTERY."

In 3 INSTALMENTS for 3 WEEKS showing 10 Parts every week. It features MISS GRACE CUNARD, the charming, vivacious, pretty and talented, in the title part on whom more than 30,000,000 eyes are said to have been focussed. NOTE OUR SPECIAL TIMES and PRICES.

FROM FEB. 6 to 12, Part 1 to 10 will be shown.
FROM FEB. 13 to 19, Part 11 to 20 will be shown.
FROM FEB. 20 to 26, Part 21 to 30 will be shown.

A screaming comic and our latest WAR PICTURES.

3 SHOWS on SATS. and SUNS. at 5, 7-30 and 10.
2 SHOWS on other days at 7 and 9-45.
Box Seat Rs. 1-8, I Class As. 12, II Class As. 6 and III Class As. 3.

NOTE:—3 SHOWS WILL BE GIVEN ACCORDING TO SATURDAY TIME ON FRIDAY 12th, BEING PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

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VERYTHING MERRY AND BRIGHT!

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 P. M.

A bigger success than ever! Extended engagement of

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30 Minutes continual laughter!!!

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Delightful Cartoons by Lancelot Speedy.

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Thrilling exploits over the beautiful Franco-German Frontiers. Hair-raising "stunts" by Pegoud, the Idol of France and terror of Germany. What British Airmen can do. All beautifully coloured by the great artist—NATURE.

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6,000 Feet of Thrilling Pictures.

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SEE:—

THE GREAT FIST FIGHT!
THE THRILLING MOTOR RACE!
THE DARING BALLOON FLIGHT!
THE MARVELLOUS RESCUE FROM THE WELL!
THE EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEON.

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From 3rd February to 16th February (including Sunday.)

BONA-FIDE SALE OF RACE HORSES.

Under instructions received Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, on Wednesday next, 10th inst., at 8 a.m. sharp, the well-known race horses, viz:

1. Ch. Aus. G. LORD REAY.
2. B.A.H. LAST CHANCE.

Both the above horses are good performers—see Turf Register. They are well engaged at the coming Bombay meeting and will be sold with their engagements.

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
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(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
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Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

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are not great cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist, but the spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Balakheads, etc.

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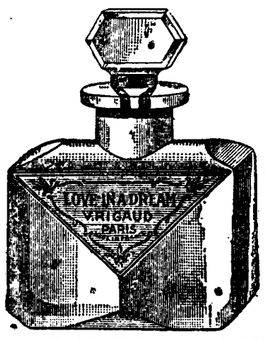

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Sexagesima Sunday, 7th Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns 162, 215, 553, 220; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 534, 532, 545; Collections for Cathedral Schools; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati, Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise, List; Psalms 23,105; Paraphrases 35, Hymns 175, 411. Holy Communion after Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Claro Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30, Evening Service; Preacher: Lt. Peters (6th Devons. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy, The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar; Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. XIII Hours Adoration and Spcial Prayer for Peace, 6 p.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Caval Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road, Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Cruchus 5, 7-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

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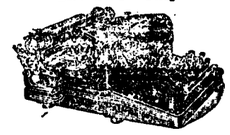

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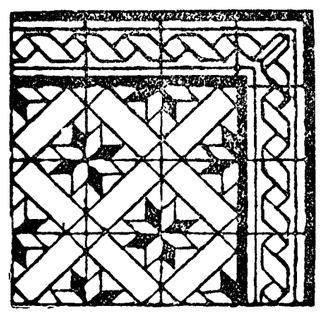

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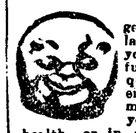

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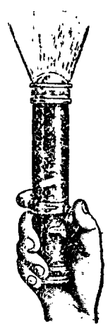

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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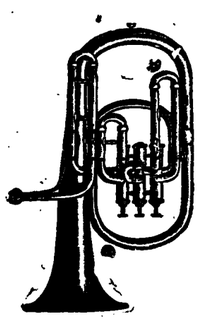

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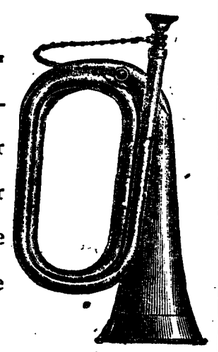

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WAR AND WEATHER.

DOES GUN FIRE CAUSE RAIN?

There has been such a long spell of wet weather at home and at the theatre of war that the sufferers in both instances have sometimes wondered whether the sequence of rainy days was an outcome of the continuous heavy gun-firing, says the "Daily Telegraph." Going to business with the morning paper, and returning with the evening paper, passengers in damp clothes in public vehicles find the weather a prominent and regular feature of the official news.

Saturday afternoon's Paris communique reported relaxation of activity, attributed to incessant rains, which rendered operations almost impossible. Later reports were, that the "weather continues to be very bad," and that trenches were full of water.

Seeing that gun-firing at naval reviews results so often in a heavy rainfall, the man in the train and the man in the trench have been seriously debating the relationship, if any, between the bombardments and the deplorably wet weather. There is certainly a majority against rain being an effect of the war. It will be remembered that a succession of wet seasons were placed to the discredit of the introduction of wireless telegraphy.

In that case sceptics were becoming converted to the theory that the disturbance caused above the earth by wireless must have some influence, and at least, "there was something in it." Then came the complete collapse of the idea. It was dispelled by a long run of brilliantly fine weather.

THEORY AND FACT.

Now, as to the war and weather argument, those in favour of it will rejoice to know that in the Meteorological Office is an erudite work devoted entirely to this subject. It demonstrates, with tables of convincing figures and a great array of facts and records, that their view is correct. The book sets out to prove the close relationship of bad weather to bombardments.

It is almost a pity to turn from such a work to our weather records. The war was waging from early in August, and the September record was "dry and bright, temperature above the average." October record, too, was "dry and mild." In face of these facts faith in the work referred to begins to fail. Science has advanced, but there are still many things to learn about the weather.

EXPERT VIEW.

An expert asked by a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" to give some simple explanation for the monotonous persistency of the rain, replied that the answer to the question "Why is it so wet?" was simple, conclusive and the only safe one—"Because it is."

Certain atmospheric conditions, he said, indicated future rain and it was possible after studying those conditions to predict what would happen, but there were many slips—caused by variations of wind—between the prophecy and its fulfilment.

Various causes might conspire to bring about changes of temperature, which, when lowered below the point of saturation (dewpoint), caused the watery vapor of the atmosphere to condense and fall in the form of rain. Winds which traversed the greatest extent of ocean within the tropics brought the heaviest rains. Winds, he concluded, certainly have close connection with rain, and books have been written supporting the theory that war also has its effects, but actual experience cannot be said to follow the formulae laid down in those books.

STORY OF A UNIFORM.

THE LATEST PARIS JOKE.

A German financier, head of a local office of an insurance company, is permitted to stay in Paris, thanks to the fact that some years ago he became an American citizen, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Evening Standard."

He scrupulously shaves his moustache and beard; he affects clothes cut according to the latest American precepts; he wears a small American flag in his buttonhole, but he is the possessor of a German accent that could be cut with an axe.

One day he appeared at his barber's in the uniform of a French officer. The barber stared at him in amazement. He looked for the number of the regiment on the collar of his customer's uniform. There was none.

"What regiment do you belong to?" he asked when he had recovered his breath.

"I veel eggsblain," said the German-American, and forthwith proceeded to tell that he suffered so much annoyance owing to his German accent that he decided to end the matter by ordering a uniform and wearing it.

"But don't you know that this is an offence punishable with imprisonment?" asked the barber.

The financier did not know, but when he learnt that such was the case he refused to leave the establishment unless an ordinary suit of clothes was loaned to him.

There was no spare suit of clothes, but they had an extra barber's uniform, white jacket, and the rest of it. Nothing daunted, the German put it on. As luck would have, there were no taxicabs to be had, and he had to walk in that garb though the streets to his office.

It is dangerous to ask him what he did with his brand new uniform.

Heavy thunderstorm, unusual at this time of the year occurred at Delhi on Wednesday. Rain fell heavily from three to half past nine. The low lying ground on which troops are encamped was threatened with flooding but escaped owing to deep trenches. Residents in private tents have been put to considerable inconvenience by water.

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No more of these exquisite Pianos will be available for many years to come as apart from the fact that few if any of those artisans and workmen who were employed in the factories of the manufacturers mentioned above, will live through this GREAT WAR DELUGE, there is to be considered the terrible distress which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, factors which make any quick recovery of prosperity impossible.

Those who have not yet bought a Piano will do well to give our offer their serious attention.

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LIPP'S Minim Grand	1,500	1,200	„ Overstrung Upright	1,335	1,068
LIPP'S Boudoir Grand	1,800	1,440	„ Drawing Room Grand	2,050	1,640
SCHIEDMAYER Vertical Upright	1,000	800	„ „ Alequot Grand	2,200	1,760
„ Overstrung Upright	1,200	960	STEINWEG Overstrung Upright ..	1,200	960
„ Mignon Grand ..	1,800	1,440	„ Horizontal Grand ..	1,850	1,490
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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy; Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C.20

OVERLAND TO THE FAR EAST.

A NEW ROUTE THROUGH SCANDINAVIA.

The difficulties of travel to the Far East by an overland route have become so great in consequence of the war that it is interesting to read how the journey was accomplished in "record" time by a "Times" Correspondent. Reaching Petrograd, he wrote as follows on Dec. 11.—

One of the minor effects of the war has been to render difficult the passage of travellers between Russia and England. The trans-Siberian route, which of recent years has been deservedly patronized in large numbers by travellers to the Far East, is also involved. Immediately on the outbreak of war, of course, railway traffic to Russia through Germany ceased, whilst the Siberian traffic *via* Moscow and Petrograd became wholly disorganised owing to military requirements. Travellers from China to the Russian capital took nearly four weeks to complete the journey, whilst one distinguished Russian official actually spent over a month on the road from Petrograd to Peking.

To reach Russia from England it became necessary to take ship for Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, and thereafter to trust to luck to find a way to Russia. Later in the day the establishment of regular daily sailings by a Norwegian shipping company between Newcastle and Bergen fixed the most convenient route as Bergen-Christiania-Stockholm by rail, then steamer to Raumo in Finland, and then by the Finnish railways to Petrograd. But a German warship speedily rendered the Stockholm-Raumo voyage unsafe for able-bodied subjects of belligerent countries by boarding one of the steamers and capturing everybody coming within this category, including a number of British sailors returning from Russia. Henceforward it was necessary for those who did not care to run the risk of internment in Germany to travel by rail round the Gulf of Bothnia, whereby connexion could be made with the Swedish railways, whereafter the journey to Bergen became comparatively simple. The final development in connexion with this route has been the sinking of three Swedish ships off the Finnish coast by German mines, and the diversion of all passenger traffic, including neutrals, by rail round the Gulf of Bothnia.

THE START.

The writer has just completed this journey in "record" time, thanks to recent improvements by the Swedish and Russian railways. Leaving King's-cross at 5 p.m. on December 6, Newcastle was reached before midnight, and the steamer boarded without delay. The boat lay in the river that night and sailed at daylight in the morning, making Bergen the following evening at 5 (December 8,) after an uncommonly favourable passage. At 6-40 the Norwegian train left for Christiania, where it arrived in the morning (December 9) just in time to make connexion with the ordinary mail to Stockholm. Stockholm was reached the same night, three hours too late to catch the north-bound train to the top of the Gulf.

This part of the journey is comfortable enough, but the connexion at Christiania is always doubtful, while food is obtained only by unsatisfactory rushes to the buffets. To meet the needs of the situation the Norwegian and Swedish railway administrations ought to provide restaurant cars throughout the journey; to ensure connexion without change of carriage at Christiania; and to arrange that the through train from Bergen should connect with the north-bound train at Stockholm, and so obviate the necessity of having to spend a night and a day at Stockholm. Travellers are warned that luggage registered through from Bergen is not exempt from examination at the Swedish frontier. The writer had no notice on the subject and his baggage was left behind, causing much vexation and a delay of 24 hours at Stockholm.

A "MIX UP."

Sleepers were provided the first night out from Stockholm, but for the second it was ordained that travellers must sleep at Boden, and proceed by another train in the morning. But so many passengers booked that a second train was added, and the hotel accommodation was swamped. A dreadful "mix up" ensued. The two trains were amalgamated at Boden and proceeded that night to the Swedish frontier, sleeping accommodation and heating being insufficient. The train then arrived at the terminus at Karungi at 7 a.m., pitch dark, and the temperature at 15deg. below zero Fahrenheit, that is 47 deg. frost. Cook's agents at Stockholm had sold most of the passenger's tickets for sleighs to take a passenger and his baggage from Karungi to Tornea, the terminus of the Finnish railways, a distance of 20 miles.

There being no snow on the ground, no sleighs were available, and a great scramble followed for the country carriages in waiting. The drivers repudiated the 9 crowns paid for the sleighs, and demanded large extra sums for the conveyance of baggage. Two motors turned up in the course of the morning, and were engaged at fancy prices. The 2½ hours' drive by carriage, in the perishing cold, was a considerable trial for a strong man, and was very hard on the women travellers, of whom there were many. Another scramble for sleeping accommodation ensued at Tornea, and many had to go without. Those who left their baggage to follow had to wait at Tornea to see it through the Russian Customs, thereby missing the train that left at 5 p.m.

A PIECE OF LUCK.

The writer was one of the lucky ones and got away the same evening (December 13). The train was due at Petrograd at 10 p.m. on the following night, but was four hours late, arriving at 2 a.m. on December 15. Thus the total time from London to Petrograd was 8 days 9 hours, of which one day was lost waiting for baggage at Stockholm. As regards the latter part of the journey, both the Swedish and Russian railways ought to provide restaurant cars, while the Swedes certainly ought to remedy the scandalous state of affairs between Karungi and Tornea. The employment of motors for passengers and baggage is easily possible, would be inexpensive, and would rob the journey of most of its terrors, except that of tediousness. The writer's carriage broke a wheel on the way, and deposited him and his baggage on the road. Fortunately fast walking in such cold was rather a pleasure than otherwise.

By arriving at Petrograd on the morning of December 15 it became possible to book by the weekly Siberian train starting the same evening. This is now stated to be running to schedule, and if that proves to be the case, Peking will be reached on Christmas Day. It remains to be seen.

ARRIVAL AT PEKING.

Peking, Jan. 2.—I have arrived here *via* Siberia from London after a journey of 26 days. From Petrograd to Kharbin the passage was only three days longer than express schedule. The journey was continued by the Russian, Japanese, and Chinese railways. The Russian railway will shortly inaugurate a through express service between Petrograd and Vladivostok, and other improvements are probable elsewhere on the Siberian route, which therefore, for mails and passengers will obviously be the quickest to the Far East.

JUTE FAMINE IN GERMANY.

It it stated in the German Press that at the suggestion of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce a printed circular has been sent out by the association of Hamburg grain merchants having regard to the use of paper as a substitute for jute bags. Evidently the cutting off of supplies of Indian jute is felt keenly by the German industry, says "The Standard." It is suggested that the propsed use of paper bags depends on whether manufacturers who heretofore used jute bags for the packing of goods, such as cement, lime, etc., can sufficiently reduce the weight of the bags' contents to render paper a suitable material. The reduction in weight, say, of a filled bag from 50 to 25 kilos should, however, present no difficulty. Paper is quite free from dust, hence its employment as a packing is economical and sanitary. The paper bag can certainly only be used once, thus avoiding the troublesome and costly return of empty bags and of all kinds of drawbacks and difficulties arising between sellers and buyers as regards missing and damaged bags. The question of price is another consideration favourably commented upon in Germany.

Special sessions are being arranged for in the Rangoon Chief Court for the trial of K. E. V. Devton, D.S.P., and three other Police officers in March in the event the case being committed to the Rangoon Chief Court by the Mandalay Court.

BANDS AND FLAGS.

THE PART THEY PLAY IN WAR.

The rattle of drums, the fanfare of trumpets, the cry of the pipes, and the display of colours no longer urge the British soldiers to deeds of valour, writes Sir George Birdwood in the "Manchester Guardian." In the French and German armies these aids to ardour are not entirely gone, although their employment is greatly restricted. The Germans are fighting to the accompaniment of music from their regimental bands in rear of the fighting line. When a band is not available the men in the trenches are "ordered" to sing patriotic airs. Standards, too, are carried by their troops. The French are cheering their soldiers with martial music, but their bands are not near the front. The British and Russian infantry, when in the trenches or on the march, sing their own songs in their own way, and they choose their own time for singing. The bandsmen of these armies, instead of playing the troops into battle, are carrying wounded from the firing line or feeding the combatants with ammunition.

In the Saracen armies trumpets and drums were used to indicate a rallying point, and it was the rule "to gather the minstrels round the standards and bid them blow and beat strenuously and unceasingly during the action." There are many instances, in the great battles of the past—Blenheim, Corunna, San Sebastian, Quatre Bras, Sebastopol, Dettingen, and Fontenoy—which prove that "nothing is more apt than music to raise man to great deeds and chiefly to inspire him with the degree of courage necessary to brave the dangers of war." But modern weapons, with their long range and greatly increased power of penetration, have changed the face of war. From the battle of Marathon down to Waterloo officers and men were brilliantly clothed and attractively accoutred, and regimental bands as such took their shares in the fighting by providing martial music. To-day what a contrast to say, the uniform worn by our infantry that formed that "terrible column" at Fontenoy. They wore a loose scarlet coat with skirts, loped up at the sides to give freedom to the legs; a close buttoned cloth waistcoat coming down to the thighs; breeches of blue, which were nearly concealed by long white gaiters, fastened at the knee by a black strap, and reaching half-way up the thigh; and a conical headdress of cloth with brass insignia. The coat was open at the collar and the chest, showing a white cravat and a clean shirt, and the cuffs were turned up to leave the writs free.

MUSIC THAT TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.

The French maintained their bands in the Crimean campaigns, and their music, it was said, did as much as anything to win Inkerman. Most of us will remember the use made of the pipes in the storming of the heights of Darga when Piper Findlater, of the Gordon Highlanders, though severely wounded and unable to advance in the charge made by his regiment, continued to play his pipes until the heights were taken. Our line regiments had their bands with them in the Peninsular War, and historians tell us that they were actually in the firing line to encourage their comrades in the fight. At one time our troops were hard pressed by the French, and the Duke of Wellington commanded the band to go forward and play the National Anthem. The effect, we are told, was surprising. A battle that was all but lost was won. An officer who was present subsequently wrote:

"I saw one company waver, but a non-commissioned officer shouted that as long as that music lasted every man should fight and he would put a bullet into the first man who exhibited signs of cowardice." At Talavera bands occupied the trenches in the danger zone, and, with bullets flying over them, they played to put heart into the attack.

One regiment has for its regimental march a famous tune which it may fairly claim to have captured from the enemy on the field of battle at the bayonet's point. This is the West Yorkshire Regiment (the 14th Foot), whose "quickstep" for more than a century has been the "Ca Ira," the war, chant of the French Revolution. The regiment was in Flanders on May 23, 1793, at the storming of the French camp at Famars by the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick. The 14th Foot were in the attacking line under a fire so hot that it had begun to look as if the French works were not to be carried that day. Within the French lines at the same time our men could hear the bands of the French regiments playing the Revolutionary "Ca Ira" to encourage the defenders. At that critical moment, when the lines of the attack were already seeming to waver, the colonel commanding the 14th dashed to the front and called to his regimental band to strike up the same tune as the French. He shouted to his men, "Come on, my lads, and we'll beat them to their own damned tune." Then he led the regiment to the storm of the French lines in a final and triumphant assault. From that day until now the two battalions of the West Yorkshire Regiment have "marched past" with the "Ca Ira" for their regimental march. The silence of the band in those days indicated that a battalion had been dispersed and that the colours were in danger. The view of the relation of bands to war then held is well expressed in Butler's Hudibras":—

The sound of trumpet and of drum.
That makes the warrior's stomach come;
Whose noise whets valour sharp, like beer
By thunder turned to vinegar.

THE DISPLAY OF "THE COLOURS."

"The colours" have not been taken into battle by our soldiers since the Zulu War of 1880. The officer who tried to save them in Isandula was drowned in the Tugela, and the "colour" was found wrapped round his body. Since the Franco-German War of 1870-71 it has been recognised that "colours" make a conspicuous mark, but the Germans, retaining the close-order movements, consider that the stimulus to desperate action which the standards give their soldiers far outweighs the disadvantages. It was always considered a great distinction to be the standard-bearer in the field, and the greatest gallantry has been shown in saving them from the hands of the enemy. They served their purpose in the old days of close-order farmations and hand-to-hand fighting, when the danger-zone was so greatly restricted. Rallying points, too, were a necessity for troops who had not been trained under the modern scientific system of fighting. But it would be courting disaster to engage bands in the modern fighting line or to carry "colours" before the advancing armies.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion

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Faulty digestion, flatulence, indigestion—and, in fact, most forms of stomach trouble—are almost invariably due to acidity and food fermentation. Drugs and medicines are useless in these cases because they act only on the stomach and do not affect the cause of the trouble—the acidity and fermenting food. To instantly neutralise the acid and stop fermentation, physicians and specialists usually prescribe half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia, obtainable of all chemists and dispensaries, in a little water immediately after meals or whenever pain is felt. Since the discovery by an eminent specialist of this remarkable property of *bisurated* magnesia, it has been generally adopted as the standard antacid and food corrective in many hospitals and by many of the most prominent medical men of the day. Dyspeptics should always keep *bisurated* magnesia handy as its use invariably insures painless, normal digestion.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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5. Best Paper Costume Lady.
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7. Best Comic.
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Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has ben nearly general in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.62", Lahore 0.37", Ambala 0.67" and Delhi 0.73". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.49", Mainpuri 0.72" and Allahabad 0.76". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.75". Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.16" and Indore 0.15". Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0.10", Khandwa 0.51" and Raipur 0.65". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Both day and night temperatures are generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression which was central over Lahore appears to have moved into the hills and the secondary area of low pressure in Rajputana has moved into the east United Provinces while that in Kathiawar has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab and Central India West, fairly general rain in the United Provinces and local in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and the north Konkan.

Some showers are likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in the United Provinces, the south-east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 5th of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Hour duly.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	76.2	58.0	77	..	4.80	—2.88
Jask	78.8	63.7	76	..	0.40	—2.13
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	82.1	66.9	55	..	3.17	1.07
PUNJAB—						
Multan	65.6	46.2	96	..	0.30	—0.52
Rawalpindi	61.5	45.0	87	0.62	4.81	0.40
Lahore	60.4	51.0	95	0.37	2.43	0.78
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	57.9	50.1	87	0.67	2.95	0.31
Delhi	63.0	52.0	33	0.73	6.16	4.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.2	53.1	88	0.49	3.04	2.04
Mainpuri	67.3	55.1	94	0.72	1.36	—0.11
Jhansi	70.2	56.3	79	..	1.87	0.76
Cawnpore	68.8	56.5	94	0.00	1.06	0.75
Allahabad	69.6	59.1	88	0.76	2.03	0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.1	52.4	78	..	0.59	0
Karachi	72.3	59.1	78	..	?	?
Ajmer	58.4	47.4	86	..	2.30	1.51
Jalpore	66.2	49.0	93	..	1.22	0.31
Kotah	69.8	53.2	79	0.57	2.72	2.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.6	53.0	77	..	0.16	—0.11
Dwarka	74.7	31.4	79	..	0.46	0.28
Veraval	72.3	57.6	78	..	0.68	0.27
Rajkot	77.9	53.1	75	..	0.41	0.04
Bhavnagar Para	78.2	53.4	95	0.06	1.06	—0.27
Surat	70.3	54.7	89	..	0.70	0.46
Ahmedabad	75.9	54.4	66	..	0	—0.21
Dessa	73.8	48.3	76	..	0.35	0.01
Neemuch	67.7	47.6	90	0.16	3.96	3.39
Indore	66.3	45.1	93	1.15	1.51	0.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.0	55.9	85	0.02	1.41	—0.15
Saugor	72.8	52.2	87	0.10	1.34	—0.22
Hoshangabad	71.1	51.4	91	0.03	2.44	1.18
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	83.2	55.7	76	0.03	1.60	0.14
Amraoti	81.8	50.8	76	..	1.60	0.14
Nagpur	84.9	55.2	59	..	3.45	1.82
Chanda	..	..	..	0.06	2.15	0.86
Raipur	81.7	54.0	69	0.65	1.89	0.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.0	63.5	85	0.30	0.48	—0.06
Ratnagiri	89.1	66.9	62	..	0.48	—0.19
Mormugao	82.3	69.6	85	..	1.43	0.28
Karwar	82.2	65.8	86	..	5.69	2.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	74.2	48.1	90	0.25	3.22	2.45
Ahmednagar	80.3	49.5	73	..	1.96	0.84
Poona	79.6	49.7	93	..	0.61	—0.47
Sholapur	85.5	53.1	66	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	84.2	54.8	69	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	78.3	52.0	94	..	4.84	2.93
Aurangabad	78.2	49.8	75	..	2.04	0.97
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.1	58.7	90	..	2.05	1.21
Hyderabad	83.0	60.2	57	0.04	0.90	—0.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.7	70.9	73	..	3.01	0.26
Calicut	87.4	73.7	76	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	88.7	76.7	76	..	13.34	4.72
Colombo	86.9	76.2	94	0.05	16.54	—5.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	76.0	82	0.05	3.09	—3.18
Bellary	91.0	65.3	54	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	93.7	72.4	66	..	3.63	—1.05
Madras	85.6	74.3	89	..	24.41	4.43
Bangalore	87.0	67.0	75	..	2.14	—1.47
Coimbatore	91.5	69.8	73	..	4.01	—0.98
Trichinopoly	91.8	72.7	80	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	87.5	70.4	86	..	18.70	—9.89

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time: h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
F.	5	m 2 18	28 5	5	m 8 30	16 6
		3 0a	26 10		8 29a	18 9
S.	6	m 2 54	27 6	6	m 9 14	16 8
		3 56a	26 2		9 15a	20 2
Su.	7	m 3 37	26 6	7	m 10 9	17 0
		5 12a	25 7		10 29a	21 6
M.	8	m 4 34	25 6	8	m 11 23	17 3
		6 49a	25 7			
Tu.	9	m 5 55	24 8	9	m 0 47	22 2
		8 30a	26 3		0 52a	17 3
W.	10	m 7 33	24 5	10	m 2 35	21 7
		9 35a	27 5		2 10a	16 11
Th.	11	m 9 0	25 0	11	m 3 44	20 6
		10 22a	28 5		3 13a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 5 (Friday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
„ 6 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
„ 7 (Sunday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m
„ 8 (Monday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m
„ 9 (Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m
„ 10 (Wednesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m
„ 11 (Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 16th 6h. 11·9p.m.; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2·8 a.m., Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 1h. 11·6 a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 49·8 am..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.

Elesia	Green	Cardiff	Jan 2
Kinkasani Maru	Kaizunie	Muke	„ 8

DEPARTURES.

February 5.

Rydal Hall	Gray	Karachi
Foneric	Young	Calcutta
Baroda	Honscroft	Persian Gulf
Nippon	Lindguest	Colombo & Calcutta
Echunga	Bulcher	Rangoon

S. S. Elesia:—The Prize Ship Elesia, 3,228 tons, Captain H. P. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she left on January 2, with a general cargo and coal.

S. S. Kinkasani Maru:—The steamer Kinkasani Maru, 3,324 tons, Captain H. Kaizunie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muke, which port she left on January 8, with coal.

S. S. Echunga:—The steamer Echunga, 2,245 tons, Captain W. Butcher, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, February 5th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis		G. H. Carsum
Barsano	Williams		J. Finlay & Co
Bengonia	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.	
Dwarka	Moson		M. M. & Co
Firaoze	Primrose		T. M. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb		W. & A. G. & Co
Foneric	Young		K. N. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	K. Nixon & Co	
Dondolo	Giacopello		G. Baldovi
Umballa	Busccck		M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Abydos	Davis		G. H. Cassumpta
Bassano	Williams		James F. & Co
Banca	King		P. O. & Co
Chakdina	Pratt		M. M. & Co
Lunzon Maru	Migute		N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Benson	W. & A. G. & Co	
Sardinia	Zefferv		P. O. & Co
Salma	Ramunia		F. F. Campbell
Tina	Hassel		W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Roma	A. Ca gialo	M. Italian
Jehanji	Lewis	T. Morrison & Co

M. W. D. D.

Chakdina	Elton	M M. & Co.
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	Shaw Wallace & Co
Taiyabi	Cottiell	B. E. C. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sahudin	B. S. & Co.
Tawadi	Hoosein	
Setravati	Abukuha	

V. D. H W.

Comland	Mahomed		B. S. & Co
Ilvia	Hassel	W. S. A. Graham & Co	
Lhasa	King		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch		Jewandass
Aviemoor	Williams		Jewandass.
Budri	Evans		T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote		Prize Vessel
Egyptian	Payne		T. M. & Co.
Galila	Mcintyre		Y. M. & Co
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co	
Roma	Cogliolo	Italian P.S.N. Co	
Salma	Ramunia	F. F. Campbell	
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Zule & Co	
Umballa	Buswell		
Virawa	Smith		M. M. & Co
Westminster	Williams		T. M. & Co
Winamac	Young	Standard Oil	

EXPORTS.

Feb. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 5 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Eden Hall (s) 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 2,006 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimji; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,001 cotton seed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Bassano (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tina (s) 4,000 cwt. jinjilly seed, K. M. Nathu.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 1,004 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 4,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Namur (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,947 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca (s) 228 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 37 cwts. poppy seed, C. M. Bhesania.

FOR MOJI.

Banca (s) 249 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 350 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 69 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy; 125 cwts. gum bysabol, M. Jafferbhoy; 55 cwts. Persian khismis, Cheung Tai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 1,096 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 175 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, I. David.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—10,123 casks cement, 3 cases clocks, 1 case chemicals, 20 kegs borax, 10 drums caustic soda, 17 cases cigarettes, 14 cases cigars, 55 cases medicines, 30 drums oil, 200 bales copper sheets, 263 bales newspapers, 3 bales paper, 50 firkins 305 drums 103 cases 996 kegs paint, 30 drums turpentine, 85 cases varnish, 5 cases 2 packages perfumery, 32 casks ivory, 109 packages 1 hogshead, 343 cases wine, 260 cases gin, 260 cases geneva, 33 cases ale, 15 cases claret, 72 cases champagne, 33 cases port, 10 cases sherry, 145 cases beer, 1,152 cases 1 cask brandy, 1 hogshead whisky, 14 cases perfumed spirit, 145 cases spirit, 155 bales 20 rolls strawboards, 327 cases biscuits, 10 cases chocolates, 34 cases cocoa, 183 cases condensed milk, 1,700 cases cheese, 10 cases 3 casks vinegar, 5 casks 767 cases 179 packages oilman's stores and provisions, 115 packages 50 kegs 50 barrels grapes, 20 bags potato flour, 25 cases salad oil, 72 cases confectionery, 772 bags carraway seed, 153 cases soap, 117 cases 1 bale cottons, 4 cases woollens, 2 cases linens, 2 cases 4 bales tobacco, 3 boxes gold coin, 5 boxes bar gold, 907 bars silver, 1 box specie, 4 boxes silver and copper coins.

S. S. Winamac from San Francisco, Agents The Standard Oil Co.—20,78,936 gallons refined oil.

S. S. Aviemoor from Calcutta, Agents Tricumji Jeewandas and Co.—5,500 tons coal.

S. S. Sanctoria from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,709 tons coal, 992 numbers fire-bricks.

S. S. Umballa from Java, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 case candles, 659 bags coffee, 100 bales 1 case senna, 100 drums arrack, 10 drums rectified spirit, 35 drums spirit of wine, 283 bundles 76 bags cardamoms, 4,211 baskets molasses, 48,740 bags sugar, 430 bags molaskits, 1,214 bales cotton, 23 bundles 59 chests 313 half chests tea.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and the Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1914, to 23rd January, 1915, are less by Rs. 24,995,681 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

FUTURE OF EGYPT.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON INTERVIEWED

Sarruf Bey, who is connected with *Al-Mokattam*, the chief Arabic daily organ in Egypt, during a recent visit to London, sent the following to the "Daily Telegraph":—

I have been privileged to interview the newly appointed High Commissioner for Egypt, Sir A. Henry McMahon. He very kindly gave me his views on Egyptian matters, which he allowed me to communicate to the Egyptians through "Al-Mokattam," the Cairo daily newspaper.

In the course of conversation, amongst other things, he said the following:

'All my life I have lived amongst Orientals, and especially Moslems, whom I sympathise with and esteem. I have been associated during my military and administrative career with the border inhabitants of India, Afghanistan, and Persia, who are mostly Moslems, and am greatly interested in all questions of Islam.

'Although I have passed through Egypt some forty times on my way to and from India, I cannot say that I know it more than an ordinary traveller would. But Egypt has always had a fascination for me, and I have always wished to be more intimately connected with it.'

I asked him whether, having lived for so many years among Moslems he knew Arabic. 'I don't speak Arabic' he replied, 'although I have a pretty large vocabulary of the language. There are so many Arabic words in Indian languages—Persian, Afghan, and Hindustani—which I know well. But I can read Arabic, as its caligraphy is similar to the Persian."

To my question whether he knew the present Sultan of Egypt, he replied: 'No, but I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting and knowing him. He is highly respected, and his qualities are much appreciated by all who know him.'

Could you tell me, Sir Henry, whether any radical changes will take place in the internal administration of the country?

'It is premature for me to say anything in this connection now. But although a Protectorate will involve some minor changes, there is no intention of effecting any radical ones, and whatever these may be they will be for the good of the country—for the more efficient and rapid working of the administrative machinery.

'You will understand that before I can say anything definitely on this subject I shall have to get a better grasp of things out there.'

THE CAPITULATIONS.

What about the capitulations?

'The capitulations must eventually and automatically cease with the Protectorate. It would be unwise to make a rapid change before we know exactly what to replace them with. A suitable substitute must be found, as there are cosmopolitan interests that will have to be considered.

'But, apart from political interests, I have devoted much of my time to administrative questions and am especially interested in agricultural irrigation and public works, all of which are problems that present themselves in very interesting form in Egypt. All problems connected with the development of the country will present peculiar interest to me.

'Although I believe I know Indian conditions and problems, having studied them all my life, my general experience convinces me that the details of administration that may be good in India need not necessarily be applicable to Egypt. What I wish to convey is that it is by no means my intention to copy Indian administrative measures, as the conditions of different countries demand different ways.

'In any case, Egypt may rest assured that the policy Great Britain has ever followed—that of working for the welfare of the countries it administers—will be continued as in the past. And for my part I hope to do what I can in this respect, relying on what my predecessors have already accomplished and on the help of my co-workers in Egypt.'

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 5th February 1915 was 30.171 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 5th February 1915,

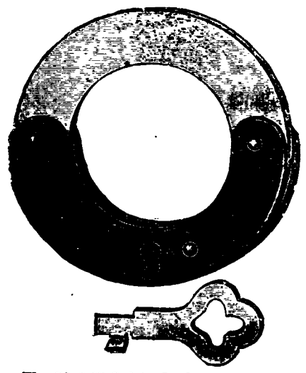
Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.892 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	70 3degree,
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	66.5 „
Dew Point ...	64 6 „
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.825 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10 ...	5.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ...	78.0 „
Minimum do. do. ...	66.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	ESE,ENE
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight ...	190 Miles
Fall of Rain ...	0.30 Inches.
Total fall during month ...	0.30 „
Do. do. year ...	0.30 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 6th ...	0.00 „

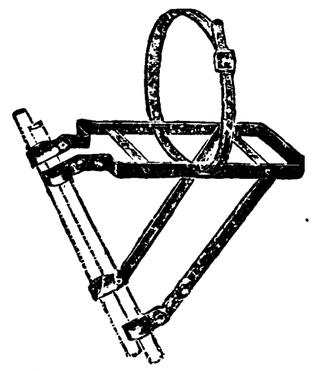
The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension from 1935 to 1951 of the period fixed for the repayment of the loan raised for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta. This was one of the recommendations of the Calcutta Port Facilities Committee which met last year.

BARGAINS FOR CYCLISTS

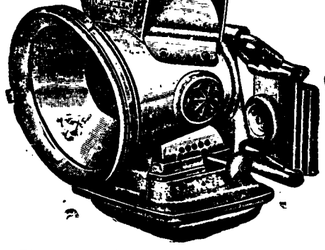
At Whiteaway's Great Stock-taking Sale a small stock of Cyclist Sundries to be cleared at extremely low prices. Order early for we expect to be sold out in a few days.



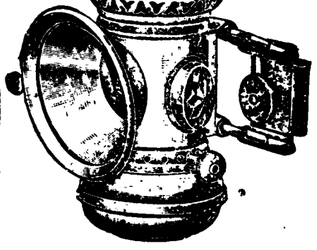
The "Safel" Safety Lock, for wheel of bicycle, impossible for your cycle to be stolen. Sale Price, As. 5.



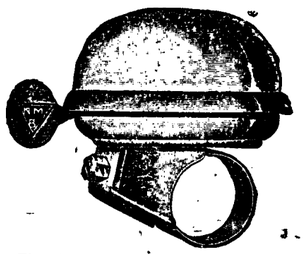
"Kembrad" Back Carrier, very strong complete with one strap, 8 ins. long. Sale Price, As. 8½.



The "London" Oil Lamp, nickle plated, front falls down for cleaning purposes, powerful magnifying lens. Usual Price, Rs. 5-12. Sale Price, Rs. 4-8.



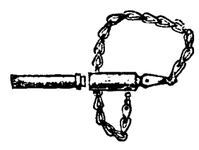
The "Dulwich" Oil Lamp, heavily nickel plated, container takes right out for cleaning, powerful light giver. Sale Price, Rs 2-8.



The "Lewis" Bell, loud chime, 2¾ ins. across dome, made from best quality bell metal. Sale Price, As. 15.

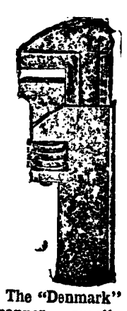
The "Palace" double chime Bell, a very loud toned bell. Sale Price, Re. 1-8.

The "Bulldog" Screw Spanner, blued steel, very strong. Usually Re. 1-8. Sale Price, As. 15.

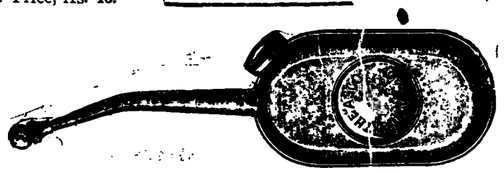


The "Security." Chain & lock, quite simple, yet very secure. Usually As. 15 Sale Price As. 9.

The "Gloria" Spanner. a large size screw spanner, wonderful value. Sale Price, As. 10.



The "Denmark" Screw Spanner. small size; hardened steel, nickel plated. Usual Price, Rs. 1-0. Sale Price, As. 13.



The "Ascot" Oiler. A strong article, bright nickel plated Screw, pin top. Sale Price, As. 6.

The "Whitelaw" Burning Oil, best quality, suitable for all lamps. contains ½ pint. Sale Price, As. 4 per tin.

The "Whitelaw" Lubricating Oil finest quality, no grit, contains ½ pint. Sale Price, As. 4 per tin.

FOR SALE IN THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	109,000
Futures at New York March	8.72
Previous closing price	8.58
Futures at New York May	7.95
Previous closing price	8·82
Spot Cotton at New York	8.70
Previous price	8.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8 1/8
Previous price	8 1/8
Futures at New Orleans March	8.34
Previous price	8.24
Future at New Orleans May	8.63
Previous price	8.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4
Demand Bills	4.83.7g
Silver Commercial Bars	48p

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Imports	8,109
Mid. Americans	5.05
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.65
New York Official noon call March	8.67
„ „ „ May	8.90
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.31
„ „ „ May	8.60

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.95	4.95
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	5.03	5.03
Aug.-Sept.	unquoted.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.14	5.14
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.19	5.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	34,754

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.97
J. J.	.....
J. N.	5.04
A. S.	.....
S. O.	.....
O. N.	4.16
N. D.	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	4.22

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
3rd Feb. Close	4.94½	5.03	5.13½	5.19
4th Feb. Open	4.92	5.01	5.11	5.17
4th Feb. Close	4.95	5.03	5.14	5.19
	pl. ½	..	pl. ½	..

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
3rd Feb. Close	6.86	7.03	7.33	7.44
4th Feb. Open	6.82	7.00	7.30	7.42
4th Feb. Close	6.84	7.02	7.32	7.42
	— 2	— 1	— 1	— ½

NEW YORK.

	Mch. now	May.	Oct.
2nd Feb. Close.	8.09	8.93	9.36
3rd Feb Close	8.53	8.82	9.25
4th Feb. 11 a.m.	8.69	8.90	9.34
4th Feb. Close	8.72	8.95	9.38

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch	May.
2nd Feb. Close.	8.32	8.42
3rd Feb. Close	8.24	8.53
4th Feb. 11 a.m.	—	—
4th Feb Close.	8.31	8.60

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid 22/3 to 22/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Low Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June 14/6

July-September 13/6¾

Low Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June 14/7 1/2

July-September 13/8½

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. E-19

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

June	16/3
July-September	15/4 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	16/4 1/2
July-September	15/6

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Feb. 5.

The Market this morning was very steady at last night's closing rates. With higher closing advices from America, prices in the early afternoon advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and a fair business was done in Khamgaum Akolas, March, by Japanese houses, and in Sind, Punjab by other exporters.

The advance was subsequently lost at Colaba owing to buyers reducing rates.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March)	Rs. 192½
Fully Good Bengal (March)	Rs. 132½
Fine M. G. Bengal (March)	Rs. 143½
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March).	Rs. 159
Fully Good Bengal (March)	Rs. 169

ARRIVALS.

February 4.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,240
Central India	1,310
Barsi & Nagpur	950
Berar	3,700
Central Provinces	1,749
Dhollera	37
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,775
Rajputana	38
Sind	629
Total	11,428
Total for week	89,930
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	6,48,382
„ same time last season	14,65,207

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.

White Pessi 85 per cent. April May... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt.

White Delhi April-May ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. A.-May. Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. A.-May. Rs. 8-4, R.D. per cwt. nominal.

Linseed. Tone quiet but steady.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8-6, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-13, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-13, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone quiet.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone firm.

Sholapur ..... Rs. 31, B.T. per candy.

Madras ..... Rs. 31-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone quiet.

Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone quiet.

Ready ..... Rs. 5-14-6, R. D. per cwt.

Forward Apl.-May. Rs. 5-12-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.

Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed. Tone steady.

Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 43, R. D. per candy.

Mimbra ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni .....Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.

Mughi ..... Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hinguughat. .....Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.

Red Khandwa .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy. nominal.

Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3d. 29.32d.

D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. March.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls	Bls.
Cotton	11,428 Cwts.	89,930 Cwts.	408,756 Cwts.	574,726 Cwts.
Wheat	1,597	7,259	182,528	218,873
Linseed	638	4,856	25,997	118,400
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	551	5,749	34,756	7,640
Gingellyseed	626	16,620	99,856	398,184
Poppyseed		15	150	2,024
Groundnut	3,044	39,488	162,825	320,579
Castorseed	9,010	22,652	85,504	189,662
Rice	3,649	25,715	293,886	241,568
Myrabollams	3,003	24,822	102,994	95,070
Cottonseed	6,418	77,448	459,782	945,429
Mowraseed	74	1,152	9,276	7,688
Gram	1,057	4,773	26,123	30,697
Joowari	1,387	8,512	107,410	161,871
Barley	57	2,176	4,641	1,357
Maize	..	11	796	429

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 3d. 29.32d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 29.32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready .....1s. 4½d.

Do. 4 m-s. do ..... 1s. 4 5-16d.

Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 172½.

30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 130½.

Do. Shanghai 166

60 d-s. Yokohama .....147 to 147½.

BULLION

Bar silver in London advanced 1/8d. to 22 5/8d. for ready delivery.

The quotation for ready silver is 68-10, at which it is quiet:

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24--12-6
Austrian Bar Gold	Rs. 24-1-0
Bombay Bar Gold	Rs. 24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	Rs. 15-13-0
English Dragoons	Rs. 15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	Rs. 59-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day hough the business done was on a limited scale. Tata Iron and Steel Shares remained firm and owing to better inquiry Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares advanced by Rs. 3 during the course of the day.

In Mill Shares Davids improved to Rs. 510, Fazulbhai to Rs. 357½.

Madhavji to Rs. 1,055, Centrals to Rs. 1,745 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,357½.

Indore Malwas moved up to Rs. 137½.

Finlays stood unchanged at Rs. 242½.

Alcock and Ashdown Shares changed hands at Rs. 135.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 204 but closed at Rs. 207 (buyers).

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 892½ c.d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares moved up to Rs. 1,255.

InPress Shares Indian Cottons dropped to Rs. 115.

Central Provinces Railway Shares (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 14 premium. Sialkot Norowal Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 28½. Sind Light Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 170.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 92½ and Deferred were placed from Rs. 186 to Rs. 189.

Bank of Bombay Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,565. Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 57.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were recorded in the Vicinity of Rs. 94 (clean prices).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 98 5/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Continued firmness characterised the tone of yesterday's share market as is usual on Mail day. There were perhaps fewer transactions reported, but inquiry was brisk and there is apparently more support coming to the market from buyers up country which always imparts a strengthening influence. The feature of the day was a large number of tea shares which changed hands at full rates. No change was made in the bank rate, which remains at 6 per cent.

The following sales of shares took place:—Coal—Burra Dhemo 9/4; Equitable 28; Gopalichuck 7/8; North West 38/8; Sendra 12/8; South Govindpur 8/8; Standard 21/9.

Jute—Barnagore 67/8; Belvedere (prefs) 107; 107/8; Hooghly (prefs) 10; Naihati (ord) 110; Northbrook (prefs) 107.

Tea—Baradigni 211, Eastern Cachar 110; East India 77; Phoenix 50; Rajabarie 80; Seajulie 13.

Miscellaneous—Anglo-Oriental Steam 10/12; Borreah (prefs) 114; Hosharpur-Doab Railway 5; India General 140; Ryam Sugar debentures 99.

Government Paper three and a half per cent, was unchanged at 93-12 sellers.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

There were no tenders for sterling bills or telegraph transfers on the Secretary of State yesterday. The usual amount is offered for tender next week.

CALCUTTA COAL TRADE.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCING RIVER DUES AND SHIPPING CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the Indian Mining Association now published, contain particulars of the meeting of representatives of various interest concerned held at the Kidderpore Docks, to consider the situation arising out of the difficulty experienced in utilizing the newly erected mechanical unloading plant for railway coal. The Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway has since informed the Committee that he has been making arrangements regarding suitable wagons for use in connection with this plant.

The Committee of the Indian Mining Association state in the proceedings of their last meeting that they hope to circularise the members of the Association with the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the protest made by the coal trade against the proposal drafted by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for enhancing river dues and shipping charges. The position taken by the Association has been that, while the coal trade would be willing to co-operate with other trades for the general welfare of the Port under the present exceptional circumstances, coal trade would contribute under these draft proposal far in excess of any other trade.

A BATTLE STORY.

"THE END OF ALL THINGS."

OFFICER'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

Captain W. B. Welch, of the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in the course of a letter home, writes:—

When I attempt to describe what we have seen and heard I find that my pen is not equal to the task. Yesterday I visited a town quite as large as Huntly, on the outskirts of which we are billeted, and I never pictured such desolation even in my wildest imaginings of this war of destruction. Picture rows upon rows of houses with roofs shattered, with the windows smashed, with great yawning holes in the walls, through which you see piles of slates and bricks all mixed up with beautiful pieces of bed-room furniture. Think of unshuttered and wide-open shops, with jewellery, food, and clothing all exposed, and no one with the inclination even to examine what has been saved. Thank of the dwelling-house with tables still set for dinner, with the food still on the plates, and the wine half-finished in the glasses. Add here and there a poor dead doggie, and perhaps a birdcage with one or two dead canaries. Put a German incription on the few doors that are left. Have the drawers and cupboards burst open, and scatter their contents here, there, and everywhere.

Place in the middle of all this ruination a church with its chairs smashed by the fallen roof, with its images smashed, with its pictures flapping in the wind which blows where it will through the breaches made in the walls by German guns. Think of walking along streets of houses like that, streets made almost impassable owing to the tangle of telegraph and electric wires. Imagine that as you walk along those streets you see an occasional cat moving calmly along the rows of houses, but inside, and keeping pace with you with comparative ease as it leaps through the broken gables.

A TYPICAL PICTURE.

Imagine something a thousand times more desolate than I have described, and you have a typical picture of what you know only as a picturesque town in the North of France. It is awful, and as I walked through this place I could not but think of those poor people—women and children—perhaps children like mine—scattering before what must have seemed to them the end of all things. Some such thought as that must have occurred to one of my men, for in a letter home he says that now he is eager to have a say in the reckoning with the devils that can have done such damage. Were this place only in England surely our men would waken up and realise the terror that others are just managing to avert from their land.

But yesterday we saw the shells falling on a village but a few hundred yards to our left, and at night we watched the place blazing. It is at night that the awful grandeur of it all strikes one most. All round we can see the continual flash of the guns alternating with the flash of the searchlights. We hear the boom of a distant cannon and the whistling of the shell overhead, or the sharper, more ragged crack of the rifles levelled by the men in the trenches, and an unuttered prayer escapes us that our men who are in the thick of it now will prove equal to the task set them, and that all this indescribable horror shall speedily be wiped from the face of Europe. Yesterday we watched an aeroplane serencly circling round the country, followed by little puffs of smoke which told us of bursting shell. In spite of it all the aviator continued to send back his signals to our batteries of heavy artillery, and I hope our replies had some effect.

I asked the woman in whose house we are staying if she was never afraid. She answero, "Pas maintenant, je dis mes prieres, et je me couche, et c'est paix." She tells me that she will never fear anything again after what she has come through.

The "Madras Mail" writes: Germans interned in India can hardly complain of the treatment accorded to them by the Government. As stated by our Yercaud correspondent recently the Madras Government has rented two fine bungalows in that pleasant little station for German ladies and children for hot weather. A Bellary correspondent states Germans interned there are to be removed to Ramandrug when heat becomes oppressive.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 30th January stood at 6,889 against 9,060 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 522 deaths, Madras 77, Bengal 2, Bihar and Orissa 468, United Provinces 1,069, Punjab 3,796, Burma 270, Central Provinces 469, Mysore State 123, Hyderabad 39, Central India 31 and Kashmir 23.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. B.18

POLAND'S SACRIFICE.

A STIRRING MANIFESTO.

The Polish National Council has issued a manifesto, which gives clear expression to the unequivocal attitude of the Polish leaders. The document is signed by the Chairman of the Council, Count Zygmunt Wielopolski; the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Roman Dmowski, and many others. It contains the following stirring passages:

"The undersigned, deputies from the Kingdom of Poland to both legislative bodies of the Empire, former deputies, and leaders of social work in this country, have united with the object of drawing together around the common cause all our countrymen, irrespective of views or convictions, unanimous only in the possession of one purpose, and herein expressing to-day the clear will of the nation. Not being able, owing to present conditions, to assemble all those whom they would desire to see in their midst, and purposing to fill out the frame according to the measure of their work's progress, they realise that further delay in setting about that work would carry detriment to the cause. Therefore, the undersigned this day unite to form a Polish National Council, thus laying the foundation of Poland's political organisation, giving expression to her leading tendencies, making her one in purpose and in deed.

"The nation is at this moment with the whole of her strength helping to secure victory over the Germans. Our youth has rushed with ardour into the ranks of that Russian army in which the sons of our land are fighting in hundreds of thousands for the great cause; the Polish civil population has zealously co-operated with that army, doing all in its power to assist in the struggle against our mighty foe; and though the war has carried to our territory unevaded devastation, ruin, and destitution, we are bearing the calamity with calm, confident in a luminous morrow for the land of our fathers. The foe did not terrify us by his strength even when he appeared at the gates of our capital, nor did he deceive us by his promises; the mass of the people preserved an unmoved composure in the presence of danger, and replied to his protestations by contempt.

GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

"This unshaken attitude was maintained not only in those parts of the country which the enemy did not actually invade, but also there where he took possession, proclaiming his occupation as definite. The enemy's expectations were equally disappointed in the case of the Polish detachments formed in Austria, to which a certain portion of our ignorant youth was drawn, beguiled by patriotic watchwords. These detachments, destined to decoy the population of the kingdom into alliance with Austria and Germany, met with ill-will and opposition in all grades of a society possessing clear knowledge of its aims in this portentous hour. Of no avail were the skilful intrigues of the Austrian Government, which for a while sought by deceptive appearances to prove that this armed movement was supported by all the political elements of Galicia. It stands clear to-day that the detachments of sharp-shooters have against them not merely the judgment of the kingdom and of Prussian Poland, but also of the majority of our fellow-countrymen in the Austrian provinces.

"Even to the least enlightened minds it became evident that the few whose hopes were fixed on Austria as the only State in which our national rights had met with a measure of recognition overrated her independence, not having yet discovered that she had stooped to so low a part as to become the mere compliant tool of Prussian policy.

"To-day, in face of the manifest will of the Polish nation, which has, with all the strength of its soul, come forward against Germany; in face, moreover, of the fact that Germany alone is the opposing force, independent, conscious of her aims—whereas those who fight with her are simply the instruments of her schemes—in face of all this any help wilfully given by Poles to Germany or her allies must be looked upon as a transgression against Poland.

"POLISH IN PITH AND MARROW."

"The Russian army has in Austria already set foot upon earth Polish in pith and marrow, and we are now expecting its advance into those immemorial fastnesses of our nation which Prussia possesses. In this grave moment there lies before our fellow-countrymen in those parts the solemn duty of affirming that in thought and deed they are one with the rest of Poland.

"Countrymen! for a hundred years boundaries have divided us, and to-day the sons of our soil are being forced to spill the blood of brothers fighting in the ranks of their own enemies. This war—great, epoch-making—abolishes those boundaries, and opens out a radiant morrow of reunion to our nation, which in spirit never suffered itself to be divided. This our unity we to-day irrefutably confirm, for the attitude of the nation bears testimony to the fact that in all parts of the great land of our fathers we Poles have one idea, one purpose—the unification of Poland and the laying of foundations for the free development of the nation."

In a note accompanying the manifesto Miss Alma Tadema says the National Council was formed at Wasaw by the foremost representatives of political thought in Russian Poland, and urges public opinion in Great Britain to show less timidity in hailing the Imperial promise of autonomy, and to recognise, as the Russian public recognises, the services rendered to the cause of the Allied armies by Polish loyalty, by the outpouring of Polish blood, and by the sacrificial surrender of Polish soil to the deadly conflict upon which the future of Europe mainly depends.

Sanction has been given to the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Shillong.

Fourteen sergeants of the Calcutta Police are said to be leaving for the front almost immediately.

It is stated that the 28th Punjabi Regiment at present at Colombo will be called to the front and the Seaforth (Territorial) Regiment will take its place.

six per cent. last year.

NO WAR FORECASTS.

PENALTIES FOR GERMAN FORTUNE TELLERS.

One of the most curious results of the war has been an official prohibition, issued by the general commanding the troops in Berlin and the surrounding province of Brandenburg, of fortune-telling, says the Copenhagen correspondent of "The Standard." A military decree, promulgated and signed by the commanding general, has ben publicly posted all over the capital and in the towns and villages of Brandenburg, warning persons who undertake to tell the fortunes of others or to predict the course of future events that they will be punished with imprisonment—in aggravated cases with hard labour added. This energetic measure has been made necessary by what is apparently a general desire on the part of the women of Berlin and its environs to consult astrologers and psychic mediums and crystal gazers regarding the fate of their men-folk at the front.

This craving for supernatural support has only become evident since the Berliners have begun to have a vague impression that things are not going so well in the East and in the West as they were formerly led to believe, and since the huge lists of losses have brought home to them the cost of the war in human life. Hundreds of unscrupulous prophets and fortune-tellers have been exploiting the weakness of the Berliners, particularly of the women, though many men have had recourse to mediums, and the effect has been such that the authorities felt compelled to interfere and put an end to it.

Two astrologers whose forecasts were somewhat pessimistic have been arrested and sentenced by court-martial to three months' imprisonment. The persons who consulted them on this particular occasion were so alarmed by the forecast in question that they gossiped about it; their talk was reported to the ever-vigilant authorities, and their examination by the police led to the seizure of the prophetic culprits.

At Strasburg Mme. Pacth was sentenced by court-martial to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for publicly uttering disrespectful remarks about the German Crown Prince and his military qualities, especially his skill or lack of skill as a commanding general. The same court-martial at Strasburg sentenced a clerk named Rosenstiel to one month's imprisonment for spreading false reports about German reverses in the western campaign.

MISSING TITLES,

REVISIONS IN THE NEW "GOTHA."

The new Almanach de Gotha has been published, and it shows that no monarch now holds an honorary title in the army or navy of any of his enemies. Kaiser Wilhelm is no longer honorary chief of three Russian regiments of infantry and one British regiment, he is no longer British field marshal or admiral of the Fleet, and the Kaiserin has been struck from the list as Chief of the Russian Grodno Hussars. Not a single Prussian prince now belongs to the Russian army. One exception in the general revision of the Gotha Almanack is Prince Henry of Prussia, who is still an honorary British admiral.

The Crown Prince has now to forga the Russian St. Andreas Order and the Order of the Garter, and Prince Albert the St. Andreas Order. But the Kaiser and the other princes have, as far as they possess them, not yet forgone these Orders. The same can be said of the other ruling houses. The Russian Empress is still chief of the second Prussian regiment of the Dragoon Guards.

The Almanack further makes known that up to now seven German princes have been killed in the war. Princes Frederick and Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen, Max of Hesse. Rudolf and Earnest of Lippe, Wolrath of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and Henry XLV. of Reuss. It is also known that two members of the Imperial Russian family have died on the battle-field, but the Almanack mentions only one, Prince Oleg.

MOSLEM EDUCATION IN N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TRIBUTE TO SIR G. ROOS KEPPEL'S WORK.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

In declaring the Roos Keppel Hall at the Islamia College open yesterday, Sir Harcourt Butler read a telegram from H. E. the Viceroy expressing his hearty wishes for the success of the College and the certainty that under Sir George Roos Keppel's inspiration Mahomedan education in the North West Frontier Province has a splendid future.

Sir Harcourt Butler, continuing, paid tribute to the striking educational advance in the Province since Sir George assumed office. The first sight in British India to meet the weary traveller from Central India, emerging from the Khyber Pass will be the Islamia College. It will be a worthy introduction to British India, a memorial of the enthusiasm and fuller spirited co-operation between the officials and themselves and of the toleration and justice of the British rule.

After the opening ceremony, a garden party was given in honour of Sir George Roos Keppel in the College grounds by the Khyber Afridis.

The proceedings of the opening of the College were marked with great enthusiasm there being a large gathering of Frontier and Trans-Frontier Maliks, Khans and tribesmen at the garden party. The Kuki Khel tribesmen brought their artillery which was fired continuously throughout the afternoon, probably the first occasion on which it was fired at peaceful ceremonials.

Sir George Roos-Keppel was welcomed by the tribesmen with enthusiasm on his return from Europe.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club Fancy Dress Dance, Club Grounds, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society, Annual General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Prof. S. L. Joshi, M. A., on "The Mystery of Human Development," Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi, 1st Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

XIII Hours' Adoration and Special Prayers for peace at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Parel Road, Byculla, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

English Mail steamer, due at daybreak.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Tata Hydro-Electric Works: Inauguration of first delivery of power, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Grant Road at 9-20 p.m. for the Gujarat Tour.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Prize Distribution, 5 p.m.

Central Bank of India, Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Bombay Races: First Day, Mahalaxmi Race-Course.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, February 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis: Marryat Cup and Gymkhana Championships (Singles.)

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, open daily 8-30 a.m., to 5 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8. 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Loving Memory of Mrs. Anna Quiteria Ferreira, who died at Girgaum, on the 6th February, 1913, Aged 69.

We miss you mother when the morning dawns.
We miss you when the night returns,
We miss you here, we miss you there,
Our darling mother we miss you every where.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 6.

1. Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this afternoon, 3-7 p.m.
   Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.
2. Parades for the week ending February 13th:—
   Tuesday the 9th.—The Squadron "A," "B," "C" & "D" Troops will parade for Instruction in entraining Horses.
   Rendezvous—Queens Statue 7-15 a.m.
   Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
   Members residing in Salsette are reminded that the train leaves Andheri 6-14 a.m. Arrangements for picketing horses, Grass, &c., will be made at the Fort Riding School.
   Thursday evening, 5-30 p.m. parade at Fort Riding School for non-efficients.
   Dress.—Mufti.
   Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
3. Enrolment.—The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop as Motor Despatch Rider:—
   Trooper G. W. Asher.
4. Promotion & Appointment.—The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment:—
   Lce.-Corpl. J. W. Hughes to be Corporal;
   Trooper V. Morley to be Lce.-Corporal.
5. Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave out of Bombay:—
   Trooper H. L. Walker from 6th to 7th February, 1915 inclusive.
   Trooper L. C. H. Goode from 13th Feb. to 1st March, 1915 inclusive.
   Trooper F. C. Foard from 3rd Feb. to 3rd March, 1915 inclusive.
6. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

February, 6.

49.—Week-end Camps.—Orders relating to "G" Company are cancelled:—

1081.—Mobilization. Guards.—The Officer Commanding "B" Coy. will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on and from 3rd instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles.
Next for duty.—"E" Coy. commencing Wednesday night February 10th.

50.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 6th instant.—Afternoon, Officers Revolver Course by 1-25 p.m. Train.
Sunday 7th instant.—Officers Musketry by 6-15 a.m. Train.
Monday 8th instant.—"D" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon H. Coy. by 1-5 p.m. Train.
Tuesday 9th instant.—"D" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon H. Coy. by 1-5 p.m. Train.
Wednesday 10th instant.—"D" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon H. Coy. by 1-5 p.m. Train.
Thursday 11th instant.—"D" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "M" Coy. (St. Peters) by 1-5 p.m. Train.
Friday 12th instant.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 13th instant.—"D" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "G" Coy. by 1-25 p.m. Train.
Sunday 14th instant.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

51.—Parades. Company parades for the week ending February 13th:—
"A" Coy. Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Coy. Drill at Headquarters.
Saturday 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"C" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Coy. Drill at Headquarters.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.
"D" Coy. Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Govt. Telegraph Quarters.
"E" Coy. Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with helmets.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 7-15 a.m. Signalling Class at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Motor Cyclist Section. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. Tuesday & Thursday. Dress.—Drill Order.
"F" Coy. Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.
"G" Coy. Monday & Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Andheri and Pali Hill residents.
Recruits and Special Reserve, Wednesday & Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
The drill examination will probably take place on Friday February 12th.

43.—Mobilization Kit.—Kit bags are ready for issue and can be obtained from the clothing Stores at Headquarters between the hours of 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

March ....."A Bunch of Roses" .....Chapi.
Overture ....."Le Domino Noir" .....Auber.
Petite Suite ..."An Evening in Toledo"... Schmeling.
(a) Serenade (b) Spanish Dance.
Selection. "The Girl on the Film". Kollo & Sirmay.
Valse ....."Comedié D'Amour" .....Colin.
(a) Idyll .....Blumengefluster" ...Von Blon.
(b) Bolero ....."Alicante" .....Ord Hume.
Selection ..."The Sunshine Girl" .....Rubens.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.:—

March .....Tamour Qui tit .....Chrystine.
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe.
Valse .....Torero ..... Translateur.
Selection .....The Girl on the Film ...Sirmay.
Piccolo Solo ...The Deep Blue Sea ...Brewer.
Two Step ...Get out and Get Under ...Pether.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind sailing to-day:—

Adler, Mr H; Altschiller, Mr J A; Barrett, Mrs and Child; Birley, Mrs S; Bond, Mrs; Borrett, Mrs. T L; Boyes, Mrs and Infant; Boyes, Rev P V; Bryan, Mr C R W; Buchanan, Mrs W J; Butler, Mr A E; Catlow, Mr J H; Clothier, Mr H and Mrs; Corrie, Mr T E; Daniel, Mr J A; David, Mrs E D; Dinshaw, Mr S C; Downing, Mrs M; Faulkner, Mr A K; Foster, Mr; Gerard, Mr; Gibb, Mr J; Graham, Mr; Graham, Mrs and Infant; Grant, Mrs, 2 Children, Infant and Nurse; Grant, Mr Gregor H; Gray, Miss; Gray, Mr. James and Mrs; Grearson, Mrs and Child; Greenwood, Mr H C and Mrs and Inft; Harvey-Kelly, Mrs; Hignett, Miss; Hill, Mr H; Hill, Mr John; Hudson, Rev J R and Mrs; Jollye, Miss M M; Jones, Mrs Inigo and Maid; Kline, Mr M Franklin; Duby, Miss; Lungley, Mrs; Maclagan, Mr P J; Manohar, Mr G and Mrs; Mathew, Mr A W; McKnight, Mrs; Murtrie, Mrs; Murtrie, Master; Murtrie; two Misses; Mutch, Mr T; Nethersole, Mr M A and Mrs; Nissim, Miss Florence; Nuttall, Mrs E M; Purohit, Mr K J; Quick, Mr E J; Roy, Mr G P; Russell, Rev F H; Russell, Mrs and Infant; Schlette, Mrs A; Shute, Mr N; Smith, Mr S L; Smith, Mrs and Child; Sommerfeld, Mr A C and Mrs; Stiven, Mr G O; Stones, Mr Fred and Mrs; Storror, Miss; Stuart Smith, Mr J; Temple, Mrs and Infant; Thomas, Dr V F; Tyler, Captain; Verey, Mr D R and Mrs; Watson, Mr A G & Mrs; Watson Smythe, Mr R H; Weber, Mrs H G Infant & Ayah; Wilson, Mr J; Young, two Misses; Grearson, Miss; Duncan, Mr James; Davie, Mr R; Wassell, Mr R D; Broadwith Mr W; Fagan, Miss E F; Colquhoun, Mrs H A C; Hertz, Mr H H; Moseley, Mr G G; Jeejeebhoy, Mr G J; Blomefield, Mr N N; Meredith, Mrs; Klein, Mr M; Nevill, Mr S E; Wilson, Mrs A L; Reade, Mr B C and Mrs; Barcham, Captain S; Kidd, Mr A D; Rowland, Mr H; Murison, Mrs and Child; Sim, Miss; Warren, Mr & Mrs I H; Price, Miss.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,590 of whom 3,940 were males, 3,436 females and 2,214 children. The daily average was 309.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON MALARIA.

A public lecture on "Malaria" in Marathi illustrated by Magic lantern slides will be delivered by Dr. D. R. Desai, in the compound of the Depressed Classes Mission, Elphinstone Road, Tram Terminus, Parel, this evening, at 7 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. S. S. Battliwala, has kindly consented to preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS.

In addition to the cash gift of £100 sterling to the French Red Cross already referred to in our columns, the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association have sent a consignment of warm clothing, surgical appliances and dressings, consisting of 12 Unit boxes and valued at nearly Rs. 3,600 to the French Consul General at Calcutta, for shipment by the Messagerie Maritime steamers direct to France for the use of the French Army. This action of the St. John Ambulance in India will appeal very strongly to its numerous supporters in India who are desirous of showing in a practical way their sympathy with our gallant French Allies.

The following extract from a letter from an officer with an Indian General Hospital in Cairo will be of interest to lady readers working for the St. John Ambulance Association:—

I write to tell you how useful the articles in the St. John Ambulance Red Cross boxes are and how much they contribute to the welfare and comfort of the patients. Cairo is pretty cold just now and the rezais, rugs, blankets, socks, caps and other articles are most useful and acceptable. The bedsteads (in my Hospital) are very ingenious, as they are made out of the mid-rib of some palm leaves and do very well indeed. A mattress filled with straw and pillows complete the bedding, so the many useful articles sent, such as cotton mattresses, come in most useful, as well as the woollen pyjamas, as some of the Sepoys are acutely ill and a clean change of clothing is most acceptable to them.

Sanction has been given to certain broad and metre gauge passenger brake vans on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to be equipped with the railway type minimax fire extinguishers.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

A PASSENGER'S RIGHT FOR DEDUCTION OF FARES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. G. Cocke appeared in answer to a charge of refusing to pay legal hire preferred against him by Archibald Cabral, a taxi-driver. Mr. M. B. Kolasker, barrister, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Cocke alleged the complainant had driven the car negligently and he had therefore refused to pay the full fare, by cutting six annas out of Rs. 13-6 and offered to pay Rs. 13, which however the complainant refused to accept. He further alleged that while driving through a mill district the complainant drove so negligently that on one occasion the car touched a package a cooly was carrying, and on another occasion, an umbrella of a Parsi pedestrian. He (the respondent) had made it a point to make such deductions whenever a driver drove in a rash and negligent manner.

The complainant denied having driven the car in a rash and negligent manner. He further said he neither touched a cooly's package nor a Parsi's umbrella. He alleged that the respondent found fault with him only after they had reached the Crescent Mill, where the respondent asked him if he would agree to be engaged till 5 o'clock for Rs. 12. He refused to accept this suggestion as he hoped to make more money it being a Saturday and a Race Day.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the complainant admitted having been warned by the respondent that he was not driving carefully while driving near the Gowalia Tank Road.

The respondent admitted having suggested an arrangement to keep the car till 5 o'clock for Rs. 12, but when the complainant did not agree to the suggestion, it was decided to pay according to the meter. The complainant brushed past the cooly and the Parsi quite unnecessarily.

DEDUCTION JUSTIFIED.

The Magistrate said the fact that Mr. Cocke cut six annas was admitted and there was no question as to what the legal fare would be. The defence was that the respondent cut six annas as the complainant had driven rashly and negligently. Two questions arose namely whether the respondent had a right to cut six annas if the complainant drove in a rash and negligent manner, and whether, rashness and negligence actually occurred. On the first point it was obvious that the obligation to pay the legal conveyance hire was based on the assumption that the driver discharged his duty with reasonable care. If the taxi-driver drove against the rules of the road and broke the law, he could not claim a fare to which he would have been entitled if he had driven with proper care and caution. As to the question whether the complainant had discharged his duty in a reasonable manner, it was admitted by the complainant that Mr. Cocke had warned him near the Gowalia Tank Road to be careful. Taking this admitted fact into consideration that Mr. Cocke, warned the complainant for driving rashly, the Magistrate said that in his opinion the respondent's statement was to be accepted that the complainant drove rashly and negligently, and taking all the circumstances into consideration the deduction of six annas for rash driving was justified. He acquitted the respondent.

The respondent then paid Rs. 13 to the complainant in Court for his fare.

FAILURE TO REPORT AN ACCIDENT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shiraui charged Charles Spencer, driver of motor car No. 1534, with failing to report an accident to the Police. Mr. Crage defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that a boy named Sayana Narsoo, aged about 12 years, was knocked down on the Lamington Road at 7-30 p.m. on the 14th December by the accused's car, which ran away after the accident. The boy succumbed to his injuries within a couple of hours. There was no evidence to show that the accident was due to any negligence on the part of the accused, and he was not charged with rash or negligent driving, but only with failing to report the accident.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that at the time of the accident his car was in the garrage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road as the car belonged to the Railway and was kept for the officers' use.

The Magistrate declined to believe the defence. He convicted the accused and said he regretted that he could not deal with the accused more severely than inflicting a fine of Rs. 50, which was the maximum punishment for the offence.

QUESTION OF CONTRACT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Baswanta Mahadu, a "muccadam" of labourers, charged Poona Sidoo and five others all coal labourers, with breach of contract of service. Mr. D. F. Dastur defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that about a month ago he advanced Rs. 60 to the accused on their undertaking to work off the amount by working under him. But they left after working for a couple of days.

The defence contended that the amount was advanced to all the accused jointly and the agreement, therefore, could not be covered by Section I of Act XIII of 1859. Mr. Dastur cited a ruling of the Bombay High Court in support of the contention.

The Magistrate relied on the ruling and discharged the accused.

THEFT OF BOOTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Hurst charged Mohmed Ismail a boiler maker of the Government Dockyard, with the theft of a pair of boots, belonging to E. V. Ryder, a stoker in the Royal Navy.

The complainant missed his boots on Thursday evening from his ship lying in the Government Dockyard and he reported the matter to the Police. In the meantime another stoker on the ship saw the accused wearing the complainant's boots and handed him over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

DR. MEHERJI'S PHYSIO-THERAPTEUIC INSTITUTE.

During recent years vast strides have been made in bringing the electric current under control and adapting its enormous energy for the fulfilment of a long list of indispensable functions, many of which it would be impossible to accomplish without its powerful assistance. After years of laborious research and experimental study on the part of a generation or two of our savants, its curative and alleviating value as a co-operative factor in the science of therapeutics, is now almost universally admitted and practised by the more advanced body of the medical profession. Dr. Meherji, who presides over the Medico-Electric Institute in Esplanade Road has specialised in this line of treatment for several years, and has successfully dealt with various forms of chronic complaints which had hitherto proved impervious to the use of ordinary drugs. Dr. Meherji's Institute is equipped with all the latest types of electric appliances for administering the particular form of current necessary to procure the required effects, and although he by no means attempts to depreciate the value of the standard drugs employed by the Faculty, he is confident of being able to radically cure or alleviate a number of diseases which fail to succumb to their effects.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. A. A. Patterson, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Kunseong, commenced the hearing at Darjeeling of the case in which Mr. Simpson, an Inspector of Police, Darjeeling, stands charged with attempted extortion under Section 389, Indian Penal Code, in connection with his investigations about a fire which broke here on December 28th and destroyed the premises of Messrs. Higan and Sons. Baraktulla, the complainant, alleged that the accused Mr. Simpson in January wanted from him Rs. 3,000 and two rings as illegal gratification, failing which it was alleged the Inspector threatened him with a charge punishable with transportation or ten years' imprisonment.

Mr. S. W. Hardy, Solicitor, one of the witnesses, spoke about certain written statements being submitted to him by the complainant and his father Deen Mahomed.

Mr. J. Strut, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Darjeeling, was also examined. Among the witnesses to be examined are Mr. N. C. Bose, Solicitor, Calcutta and Mr. Taylor, who is representing the London Assurance Corporation, of whom the Calcutta agents are Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., with whom the building had been insured for a sum of rupees two lakhs and ten thousand. The hearing was adjourned to 11th instant.

MOTOR DRIVER FOR THE FRONT.

CALCUTTA MAN DISAPPEARS WITH MONEY ADVANCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In November last an advertisement appeared in the papers wanting motor drivers for the front. In response to the advertisement a European named John Rockingham Shaw called on Col. Leslie of the 2nd Battalion of the Calcutta Volunters and reenlisted and on being told to get in readiness asked for some money for some new things. Shaw was then advanced Rs. 300 by a cheque by Captain Moore at the Brigade Office and after cashing the cheque at the Bank of Bengal he disappeared. The matter was reported with the result that a warrant followed by a proclamation was issued against Shaw. It appears that shortly before Shaw reenlisted he was arrested by Inspector Bright of Fort William on a charge of drunkeness. On Inspector Bright learning that Shaw was wanted he kept a sharp look out for him. On Wednesday he saw Shaw in the Fort and arrested him. The man will be placed before the Magistrate in due course.

"CALCUTTA SCOTTISH."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mercantile Calcutta, the "Englishman" says, is well represented on the establishment of the Calcutta Scottish. The following have been elected officers to complete the establishment, subject to the sanction of Government:—

To be Lieutenants:—G. F. Ross, South British Insurance Co., D. E. Marshall of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co.,; G. Laird MacGregor, Collector of Customs.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:—J. A. Tassie, Messrs. James Finlay and Co.; Darcy Lindsay, head of the Royal Insurance Co.; J. H. Currie, Messrs. MacNeill and Co.; J. Macfarlane; M. Macfadyen, Messrs. Pigott Chapman and Co., and A. Marr, I.C.S.

It is understood that either the Viceroy or the Governor of Bengal will become the Honorary Colonel of the corps.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

There has been further widespread rainfall in northern India, chiefly in the Himalayas and the submontane districts and the disturbed area moved eastwards. Temperature is now high in north-east India, while in parts of Rajputana and Gujarat it is nearly ten degrees below normal. The temperature is likely to fall considerably in the United Provinces and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir and Central India, local in Central Provinces, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occurred in north Bengal, east Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan and east Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Gaya and Hazaribagh two inches, Darbhanga and Ranchi a half, Patana one, Benares one and half, Allahabad, Mainpuri and Meerut three quarters, Bareilly four, Roorkee and Mussoorree three, Dehra Dun two, Delhi three quarters, Ambala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree and Sonamarg a half, Ludhiana one and a half, Simla one, Kotah three quarters, Sutna one, Pendra one and a half, Raipur a half and Hanamkonda one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India decrease elsewhere.

THE L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER.

We have already drawn attention to the outstanding of the famous L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter, and the many vantage points it possesses as a capable writing machine need not be again traversed. Suffice to say that the enterprising makers are keeping well abreast of the times, the latest model incorporating all the necessary up-to-date features which has made the machine an indispensable adjunct to all business concerns and the literary craft generally.

Messrs. W. K. Waddell & Co., of 237, Hornby Road, have been fortunate in securing Messrs. L. C. Smith Bros' agency, and under the energetic management of their chief Mr. W. K. Waddell, there is every prospect of the reputation of the typewriter being still further enhanced.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

VETERANS' DOUBLES FINAL.

A number of onlookers were present yesterday to follow the games in connection with the Tournament, and the final of the Veterans' Doubles was watched with a great deal of interest. Past form pointed to a win for W. Reid and Major Preston, but though they were successful ultimately they lost the first set. In this Preston was poor in his volleying and both he and Reid frequently failed to keep the ball inside the court. Subsequently, however, they improved a great deal, placed very well and were hard to pass. Binning was at the top of his form and his long drives were particularly good, beating his opponents a number of times. Fellowes vied with Preston in putting over the hardest service and he was useful at the net, though sometimes misjudging rather badly. In the last two sets the start the former pair had to give was insufficient, and they won these with some ease.

Binning and Fellowes began well by going to 3—1 and then 5—2, but three in succession to the others took the score to 5-all before the former ran out. The next saw them win the first, but that was all. In the last Reid and Preston won two, lost one, took two more and then ran to set and match with the last two.

Result:—

W. Reid and Major Preston, minus 2/6, beat D. B. Binning and Major Fellowes, scr.; 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Both semi-finals of the Ladies' Doubles were played, and neither was in the nature of a walk-over. The better form was shown when Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds owed Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt 15 in each game and narrowly beat them. In the first it looked as though the latter would win decisively as they returned well to the back of the court, were steadier and found their opponents judging their distance badly. After this, however, Mrs. England put across powerful shots with Mrs. Reynolds lobbing with remarkable accuracy. This latter was too good for Mrs. Hunt at the net and Mrs. Anstey hit more into the net that she usually does. They won all but the second game of the first set, but after one-all in the second they lost four in succession. Each then winning one, set-all was called. The last was very even, each winning twice in turn, then Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt going to 4—2. Their opponents here rallied, and with three straight games led at 5—4. Five-all was reached, then Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds won the next two and the match. It was not only interesting to follow, but the play was admirable all through, both pairs driving hard without missing the net by much except when lobbing. Had the losers played the winners more at their own game they might have altered the result.

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, minus 15, beat Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt, scr.; 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

In their second match, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Cocke proved too good, practically on level terms, for Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. W. Reid. The latter put a deal of strength into their returns, but the former pair swung across stiff shots and were the quicker about the court. On the first set it looked certain which would win, but Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. Reid won the second decisively enough to leave it doubtful, only then to lose a love set, and with it the match. The final should be good, but on the play the winners of this will have to improve to beat the winners of the other.

Mrs. Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, beat Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. W. Reid, plus 3/6; 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSEE TRIAL MATCH.

A trial match amongst the Parsee players has been arranged to be played on the Elphinstone Cricket Club ground tomorrow, under the management of the young Zoroastrian Cricket Club of Bombay. The match will commence at 10-30 a.m. sharp and close for lunch at 1 p.m. Lunch interval between 1 and 2-15 p.m. It starts again from 2-15 to 6-15 p.m. with tea interval of 15 minutes at 4 p.m. The best available players have been selected representing the various Parsee Clubs of the Maidan.

The following are the teams:—

MR. WARDEN'S XI.

Warden, J.S., (Captain), Baronet Club; Mirza, B.H., Zoroastrian Club; Katruck M.B., Gandevi Cricket Club; Bhappoo B. S., Elphinstone Club; Elchidana, H. J., Elphinstone Club; Wadia, A. H., (Junior), Elphinstone Club; Reporter, M. Barnet Club; Nagporewalla S. B., Zoroastrian Club; Davar N. F., Baronet Club; Pavri, D.M., Zoroastrian Club; Daroowalla, S.A., Elphinstone Club.

Reserves:—Pavri N. P., Zoroastrian Club; Daruwalla, F., Persian Club.

MR. CHOTHIA'S XI.

Chothia, S.M., (Captain), Sassanian Club; Vajifdar, H.J., Zoroastrian Club; Elavia, J. A., Sasanian Club; Kapadia, F., Persian Club; Warden, P.S., Baronet Club; Irani, K. K., Persian Club; Wadia, A. H. (Senior), Zoroastrian Club; Surveyor, Elphinstone Club; Driver E.D., Alliance Club; Katrick F.M., (Gandevi Club); Daruwalla, D., John Bright Club.

Reserves:—Bulsara, C., Imperial Club; Driver J.D., Zoroastrian Club.

Mr. W. G. Gilbert, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

THE CARD DISCUSSED.

PROBABLE WINNERS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The card for to-day's racing presents quite a business-like appearance, and with the addition of a little much needed class in the all-horse events, the afternoon promises well for some really exhilarating sport. I am, however, deeply disappointed at finding Parkhill and Burg's names italicised as absentees. Parkhill after his disappointing exhibition in the Epsom Plate on January 23rd of course had no chance in the Alexandra Plate, but being a great favourite of mine I enjoy seeing him do a mile skip even when out on a hopeless quest. My solicitude regarding Burg is more technical. I wanted particularly to note how he would fare in another seven-furlong flutter with his recent Cumballa Hill Plate opponent, Galiard, with an extra eight pounds against him, for I am of opinion Mr. Goculdass's handsome little chestnut suffered somewhat from bad luck at his previous venture, and will go perilously close to winning the Muscat Plate to-day, if Tofic Pasha does not suddenly cast off his recent lethargy and make a bid for the honours. Ben Hur and Dilkush are the most likely outsiders in the light-weight division.

Ambassador is not by any means the broken reed he appears to be in the first division of the Parel Plate, and it would not surprise me to see him marshal up his spirits by making quite a presentable show for victory. Malacca, in spite of his 9-7 steadier, is likely to be in the van, and if Triumph happens to come to light I must drown myself.

For the second division of the Parel Plate, I have a strong *penchant* for Huddai, who flicked a melancholy wink at me when parading round the paddock last Saturday, which the office astrologer has interpreted by suggestion as a favourable omen for to-day. After all the dust Malayeb kicked up in the Selling Plate at the Sixth Extra, there must surely be something in him to account for such a commotion, and it would be well not to let him run entirely loose.

The Varsova Plate, five furlongs, is not far enough for either Baloz or Malster. But as this "straight" course has been accredited with being equal to six furlongs on the bend, I mean to go for the best horse in the race and have a smack at Baloz, with Ace of Hearts dangerous. Malster may provide the upset: if he does he is welcome to the little diversion.

Bhatty Chief is *facile princeps* as the best miler in the race at the weights, but he made such a wretched display in the Arabian Plate last Saturday, that I am going to hitch off in favour of Longboat, provided he is afforded the privilege of being steered by one of the fashionable riding elect, Shami and Kayid next.

Seigneurie will shake up the Alexandra Plate, with Miss Drake and First Class II in attendance.

If Cap and Gown is looking on the big side, Lakme and Madrina will probably make a good race of it for the Ascot Plate. But if the first named is anything like wound up he must win easily.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

The entries for the show to be held on Friday next, the 12th February, on the Marine Lines Maidan, are greatly in advance of any show previously held under the auspices of the Western India Kennel Club. The lists are still open and will remain so until Tuesday next. It is desired that intending exhibitors should not delay too long in entering. The best known judge in Indian dog shows has been obtained in Mr. Hood Wright, and it is hoped by this announcement that complete confidence will be assured that the best dog will win. Mr. Hood Wright's reputation is alone sufficient to make the success of any show complete, and though he has judged at all the large shows up-country and in Ceylon, this is the first occasion he has been engaged for Bombay since the Kennel Club was formed.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. F. & C. OSLER, Ltd., Bombay. have REMOVED to new premises in the Esplanade Road, Bombay, opposite the Clock Tower.

Telegrams:—"OSLERCO, BOMBAY."

Telephone No. 431. 5259

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Corporation and its Commissioner	10
The Food Prices Problem in India	10
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	12
NOTES OF THE DAY	10
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	7
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	11
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9, 11 & 12
SPECIAL ARTICLE	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay...	18
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
University of Bombay	9
What British Fleet has Done	15
GENERAL NEWS.	
War and Theatre	5
Overland to the Far East	6
Bands and Flags	6
Chinese Finance	19
What British Fleet has Done	15
CORRESPONDENCE	3 & 4
LEGAL NEWS	9 & 13
SHIPPING	7
COMMERCIAL	8
THE WEATHER	7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1915.

THE CORPORATION AND ITS COMMISSIONER.

Two matters of great importance were discussed at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, both of them involving important questions of principle affecting the municipal Constitution. The proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an additional member of the Legislative Council, we may say at once, we regard as thoroughly bad and dangerous. It is, in the first place, a bad proposal in principle, because it is a departure from the understanding that the Commissioner is the servant of the Corporation. That he should be allowed to sit in the Legislative Assembly of the province as its representative, and that not at the instance of the Corporation but at the pleasure and convenience of the Government,—which in this case means the Secretariat,—is not in consonance with this understanding. The Corporation is already represented on the Legislative Council by one of its members elected thereto by the whole body of members. That member is the representative of the ratepayers. He is not, of course, primarily and solely the representative of the Corporation in the Council, but of the whole city, his election by the Corporation being merely because that body is the most useful and convenient vehicle for securing the popular representation of the city. But he is obviously the person to whom the Corporation has to look to represent its interests in the legislative body and none other is required from the point of view of the ratepayers and the general public. The suggestion that the Commissioner's presence may be desirable on occasions as a sort of technical adviser on matters affecting the Corporation does not bear examination. It was shown clearly enough in the debate, and it is apparent to anyone, that the Council have never been in any difficulty about this, and can always get all the assistance they want from the Commissioner,—and there is no reason really why they should want any,—at any time that the need may be supposed to have arisen. In all matters regarding the Corporation which may arise, the elected representative may be presumed to be quite competent to represent its views before the Council, and to explain any difficulty that may occur. Intricate questions of technical detail and drafting are matters that arise only in the Secretariat before a Bill comes ino the Council and in Select Committee after its introduction. In the former case, if the people who are employed and paid to understand these things are in any difficulty they can always get the help of the Commissioner, and that assistance is as easily obtainable by Select Committees.

We cannot find any substantial or convincing argument in the special pleading of the Commissioner for this change in regard to a matter of principle that was fully thrashed out and settled in 1888. The instances he quoted of difficulties that had arisen in the past are quite irrelevant. Because he was sent for on one occasion in such a hurry that he was not prepared; that on another occasion the Secretariat accepted somebody else's advice as to the drafting of a section instead of the Commissioner's; that on a third occasion on the advice of his predecessor his suggestions were not adopted, and on a fourth he had to leave Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah to support the proposals he had made,—not a very great hardship,—all these form no reason why he, the executive servant of the Corporation, should sit in the Legislative Council and exercise in the latter body a power and privilege of which he is specially deprived in the former. The comparison with the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the chairmen of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, does not hold, as these officers, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out, do both the deliberative and executive work, and are the heads of the deliberative bodies; they are not executive officers pure and simple, as is the case with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. On the other hand, there is real danger in the possible contingencies which Mr. Cadell tried to brush aside. When the Corporation's view of a question differs from the official view, there is no doubt,—there can be no doubt in the light of past experience and the existing state of things,—as to the side the Municipal Commissioner will be forced to take. He will have to support the official view and his vote, if not his voice, will nullify that of the elected representative. It will in fact add yet more weight to the balance on the side on which it is already overloaded. Mr. Cadell drew an idyllic picture of a situation in which "supposing the Municipality had justice on its side," the Municipal Commissioner would stand side by side with the elected representative, to support him, —against what? The official view? No one is so simple as to suppose that anything of the kind will ever happen. The Municipal Commissioner will be put in the Council by the Government, and if a tussle ever arises between the official members and the elected members regarding the Corporation, he will have to do what he is told and speak and vote for the official view.

All that Mr. Cadell is able to make out on behalf of his case, then, amounts to this,—that the Government or the Council have sometimes wanted his advice and have not always accepted it; and that he, on the contrary, thinks the advice of the Municipal Commissioner should be given more often and from a more advantageous position. That is because he misconceives the position of the Municipal Commissioner, who is the servant of the Corporation and not a semi-independent, semi-autocratic and semi-Government authority. This is a question, which, as we said the other day, will have to be fought out. There is already too much intimate and confidential relationship between the Secretariat and the Municipal Commissioner. If the Government want advice about municipal matters, the proper procedure should be to go to the Corporation for it, and the Corporation can take the Commissioner's advice when necessary. Any proposal for an expansion of the Commissioner's powers, or that gives him any authority that is not derived from the Corporation itself, is opposed to the principles on which the constitution of a representative municipal body should be based. And as Government has expressed its desire to progress in the direction of liberalising the public institutions in this country, those principles require to be borne in mind. Unfortunately the Bombay Corporation does not yet possess a wholly representative character, nor is its constitution sufficiently liberal. The motion brought forward by Mr. Baptista at Thursday's meeting for the broadening of the franchise by the admission of the occupier may, and we hope will, produce some result in the former direction, and, when that is achieved, such reactionary proposals as that to let the Government have the services of the Commissioner on the Legislative Council, will not easily find the support of 29 members.

THE FOOD PRICES PROBLEM IN INDIA.

We have already pointed out that according to Mr. Datta's Committee the rise in the price of food grains from 1904, and specially from 1908, has been principally owing to shortage of production. Rice apart, bajri, jowari and other edible grains consumed by the poorest masses, were at a very high level over the based period of comparison, namely, that which prevailed between 1871 and 1890. This period was remarkable for a fall in prices all the world over, India included, owing to the great demand for gold by Germany which had demonetised her silver. Silver measured by gold had had a steady fall. The fall was heavier from 1890, which created the greatest alarm and eventually led to the closure of the mints by the Indian Government in 1893. The Committee correctly state that there was a steady and continuous rise in the price levels from 1894-98. More. The rise in India has been greater than in any other part of the world. It was even higher than in America where protective tariffs and trusts prevailed. The reasons assigned by the Committee are two. Firstly, there were causes peculiar to India; and, secondly, causes not confined to India alone. The first cause the Committee subdivides as under: (1) Shortage of supply of agricultural products and the increase of demand in their commodities; (2) increase in the cost of production; (3) development of railways and lowering in the cost of transportation in India itself; (4) improvement in general credit and banking facilities, including the expansion of the volume of currency. The world factors which influenced rise of prices in India are also sub-divided by the Committee us under: (1) Shortage of supply and increase in the demand for the world's staple commodities in the markets of the world; (2) the increase of gold in the supply of the world; (3) development of credit; (4) increase of arms and armaments for standing armies and navies of the more prosperous countries diverting capital and labour to unproductive purposes.

It will be seen that extensive gold supply was a principal factor. It was that supply which expanded credit and stimulated banking facilities. So that some of the causes referred to by Mr. Datta's Committee are in reality effects of that principal cause. Of course, they have acted and reacted on each other. But it is best to simplify the real determining factors which the larger supply of gold all over the world and the large expansion of currency in India, have set in operation. All else has flowed from this primordial cause. Larger armies and navies would not have been possible but for the credit which the large States obtained owing to currency and banking facilities. Again, the unproductive character of increased armaments and armies and navies withdrew from industries the labour demanded for producing commodities other than all classes of war materials. Even the development of railways and steamships must be attributed to the same primary cause. Thus it came to pass that, while, on the one hand, world factors increased prices, the causes peculiar to India and India alone raised prices in India even higher than in the rest of the world. Necessarily food grains were greatly influenced. There was the growth of internal consumption by reason of the growth of population and there was a larger external demand. If the supply was not equal to this double demand it stands to reason that prices greatly rose. But to this fact has to be added another, the deficiency of the rainfall. That it has not been regular year in and year out goes without saying. Another cause that aggravated the situation was the substitution of non-food or merchantable crops for cereals. Again, we must add the poverty of products grown in comparatively arid waste lands and shorter tillage by reason of the shorter supply of plough cattle since the days of the two severe famines, a supply which has not yet come up to the number of 1894. The Committee exhibit statistics which show how these factors have led to the rise in the prices of food grains, so indigenous to India. We must refer the reader to the elaborate tables which accompany the Report for details. But here is the observation of the Committee in para 186 of the Report:

Considering the growth of population and increase in the external demand the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the inquiry. The demand both for internal consumption and export having increased at a greater rate than the production of food grains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of food grains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year it might have fallen to some extent.

This is the plain and just verdict of the Committee to which, it is to be feared, no reasonable or valid objection, statistical or economic, can be taken. And it should be further borne in mind what the Committee say about the non-food or merchantable crops. Here are their words:

There cannot be any doubt that the cultivation of non-food crops has grown steadily, and that the area under food-grains has actually contracted in some articles, while in others its growth has been retarded and the net result has been a diminution of food supply of the country and the sequent rise in prices. . . .

This is the most crucial and valuable part of the Report and those who have carefully studied the Report and the statistics must recognise the justice of the inference deduced by Mr. Datta and his colleagues. We know now for a certainty the reasons of the high prices of our food grains, such as jowari, bajri and ragi, food grains which have in no way been influenced by the world factors to which reference has been made, but by factors exclusively Indian, of which the expansion of currency and the greater cultivation of non-food stuffs are the principal. So far the Report is disquieting and it behoves the Imperial Government to remove as far as possible those influences which have contributed so largely to enhancing the bare necessaries of life of the poorest masses. Of course, the problem is complicated and full of difficulties, but it is not indissoluble and, given the requisite economic sagacity and experience a *via media* could be arrived at whereby the food of the masses might once more be reasonably cheapened.

Notes of the Day.

The Attack on The Canal.

In view of the news of the Turkish attacks on the Suez Canal, the article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, which we publish on another page regarding the difficulties of an invasion of Egypt, will be read with special interest. The telegrams from Cairo are very meagre, but they seem to indicate that the attacks of the enemy were at no point of a very stinging or forcible character. The shooting of both the Turkish artillery and infantry in the affair near Ismailia is described as bad, and, their ardour damped by a sandstorm,—and nothing could be more discouraging to an attacking force than such an infliction,—the enemy retreated without causing any more serious casualties to the defending force than six wounded. The attack on the Kantara front seems to have been of an equally weak character, while at Tusun the enemy were led into a trap which resulted in serious losses of men and material. It may be that Djemal Pasha,—if he is still alive,—has something more substantial in the way of an offensive in reserve, but the chances of his achieving any greater success are *nil*. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Turkey has now definitely torn up the "scrap of paper" guaranteeing the neutrality of the Suez Canal.

The Atrocities at Tabriz.

The Turks seemed to have borrowed from the Germans their art of diplomatic blundering; for, in spite of the attempts of German-Ottoman agents and hirelings, we now hear that a number of Persians have been hanged [illegible]ing to accommodate the Sultan's army. As we have pointed out before, the Persian does not love the Ottoman, and it is hardly likely that the atrocities at Tabriz will increase his affection. In years gone by the Persian had no reason to love the Russian, but at the present juncture he has appeared in Northern Persia in the guise of a liberator, and has been welcomed as such. The position of Persia to-day appears to be as anomalous as that of the pre-protectorate Egypt. Ostensibly Persia is an independent State, boasting military and naval forces, represented at the Courts of Europe and Asia by high-salaried diplomatic and consular officers and governed by a Monarchy assisted by a Parliament and Constitution. This is on paper. In reality Persia at present is the cockpit of the Near East, with a dormant army, a useless navy and a diplomatic corps whose protests and lamentations no one seems to heed amidst the clamours of the colossal conflict.

Italy and The War.

The Italian Premier has made a statement, which goes far to ratify what we said a few days ago in the course of an article entitled "Italy and Her Suitors." According to the Secretary of State's dispatch to the Viceroy, Signor Giolitti said:

I regard war as a misfortune which must be faced only when the country's honour and great interest demand it and never for sentimentalism towards other nations. When the war is necessary however, I am ready to face it.

It is quite obvious that Italian statesmen desire sincerely to avoid embroiling their country in this war of the extreme western European nations, if it is compatible with honour, and none can find fault with this policy. Indeed the régime of Signor Giolitti has been marked by the extreme moderation of its diplomatic intercourse and its purely patriotic programme, and we fancy that it will require all the diplomatic talent of Prince von Buelow to make any headway against the contemporary current of Italian political thought. But nevertheless the Italian statesman's dictums holds in reservation a *force majeure* as an excuse for intervention.

An Archaeological Discovery.

In his Report on the work of the department during the year ending 31st March, 1914, Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, gives an interesting account of the extremely important antiquarian finds which the recent excavations conducted by the department have brought to light at Besnagar near Bhilsa, in the Gwalior State,—finds whose antiquity certainly goes back to the second century before the Christian era. The credit of unearthing this find belongs in the first instance to Dr. Marshall, who visited Besnagar in 1909 and published an account of it in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for the same year. Dr. Marshall discovered an inscription on an old column locally known and venerated as Kham Baba, which was situated in the vicinity of the city. From the inscription it was clear to Dr. Marshall that the column was a "Garudadhvaja" (i.e., a pillar surmounted with a figure of Garuda,—the eagle on which Vishnu usually rides), erected in honour of Vasudeva by a Hinduised Greek called Heliodorus, who came there as ambassador from the Greek Antialkidas of Taxila to the Court of Bhagabhadra, ruler of Central India. From numismatic evidence we know that a definite date, viz., 140 B.C., is assigned to Antialkidas.

Age of the Temple.

It was thus easy to conclude that the temple of Vasudeva in front of which the column stood, must have been as old as the middle of the second century B.C. Of course no trace is to be found of the temple itself, but it has been left to Mr. Bhandarkar to discover the traces of this famous temple among the ruins of the city. The excavations are by no means complete, but sufficient evidence is forthcoming to confirm the antiquity of the monument and the fixing of the exact site. After digging down about three feet below the foundations at one place, Mr. Bhandarkar lighted upon a line of bricks, which was on further excavation found to be the top of a brick wall. Nearly sixty-six feet of this wall on its north side were exposed, and Mr. Bhandarkar has no doubt that it extended right up to the front of the Kham Baba, where, in the trench sunk before it three courses exactly similar to those of this wall were detected. The wall ran thus on this side to 160 feet at least. As the season was far advanced and labour became scarce, Mr. Bhandarkar was most reluctantly compelled to leave off the work of tracing the line or this wall even up to Kham Baba and also of seeing whether it continued further. The wall is only 2ft. 2in. thick.

The Ancient City of Vidisha.

Mr. Bhandarkar thinks that the wall originally served the purpose of a retaining wall of some platform. The platform in that case must have extended over a length of at least 160 feet on the north side at any rate. What this huge platform was intended for, Mr. Bhandarkar finds it difficult to determine at present. But he feels certain, that the destruction of this brick wall was caused by some such agency as inundation, for, between the foundation slabs of the wall running and the bottom of the wall the soil is purely of the alluvial kind, not a trace of any ancient remains such as pieces of bricks and pottery having been detected. This fact lends support rather to the supposition that the wall was constructed on virgin soil without any foundations. It may be mentioned finally that Besnagar has been identified by scholars with the ancient city of Vidisha, of which mention is made in Kalida's "Megha Duta."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUEZ CANAL ATTACKED.

IMPORTANT BATTLES IN THE EAST.

ALLIES' PROGRESS ON THE DUNES.

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

The Turks on Tuesday night attempted to cross the Suez Canal near Tusun. On the British attacking them the enemy fled in disorder. They also delivered attacks in the vicinity of Ismailia and Kantara, but were repulsed.

The Russians have gained an important success in a battle in Poland and occupied the strategic position of Voliachiblowska. The Germans are retiring on Lipno.

Official despatches show that battles of the greatest importance are raging the eastern theatre. The Russians are slowly but surely progressing in Eastern Prussia.

It is reported that the Russians have again crossed the Carpathians and are advancing in a wide front on the plain of Hungary.

A Sluis message to the Dutch papers says that the Allies are progressing on the dunes on the Belgian coast.

The neutral press is indignant at the German Admiralty's warning to ships navigating in the Channel, and the Dutch paper "Handelsblad" urges that all neutral countries should join in protesting against a measure which appears to be contrary to international law and humanity. The Swedish and American press are particularly assertive in their denunciation.

According to the newspapers the American Ambassador in London has informed his Government that Britain has decided to treat all foodstuffs as contraband in view of the German decree authorizing the seizure of food.

DEATH OF MISS BRADDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The death is announced of Miss Braddon, the novelist.

Miss M. E. Braddon (Mrs. J. Maxwell) wrote upwards of seventy novels of the sensational-domestic order and never lost the popularity which "Lady Audley's Secret" brought her in 1862. She was 76 years old. Mr. W. B. Maxwell, the well-known novelist, is her son.

The "Punjab Agricultural Notes" publishes figures of the total export of wheat during last three years from Karachi which are of interest in view of the recent limitation on the amount of wheat to be exported till the end of March. In 1912 nearly 28 million cwt. represented the amount exported. In 1913 the export was less than 20 million cwt. In 1914 it was barely 16 million cwt.

ATTACKS ON SUEZ CANAL REPULSED.

TREMENDOUS FIGHTING ON EASTERN FRONT.

ATTACKS ON SUEZ CANAL.

ENEMY REPULSED ON ALL SIDES.

TURKS FLEE IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 3, 8-20 p.m.

The British met the enemy in the vicinity of Ismailia. The enemy's ardour was checked by a sandstorm. Their shooting, both artillery and infantry, was bad. The enemy retreated. The British had six wounded.

CAIRO, Feb. 3, 2-30 a.m.

The Turks also delivered an attack on the Kantara front at daylight. They were repulsed losing sixteen killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The British had three casualties.

CAIRO, Feb. 4, 12-30 a.m.

The Turks on Tuesday night attempted to cross the canal near Tusun. They were allowed to bring bridging material unmolested to the bank of the canal, from which the British attacked. The enemy fled in disorder leaving the whole material. Several of the enemy were drowned.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

GERMANS' STRONG OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State, by the Viceroy dated 2nd February:—

A German submarine unsuccessfully attempted to torpedo the British Hospital Ship "Asturias" in the Channel, though the ship was painted and marked strictly in accordance with the Hague Convention, which Germany has signed.

In the eastern front there has been increased activity on the north of the Lower Vistula and Thorn. The Germans are taking the offensive towards Lipno, but have been thrown back, while the Russian cavalry successfully raided further north. Evidently, matters are developing here and the present encounters are only preliminary.

GERMANS' DESPERATE EFFORT.

In Central Poland the Germans once again made a desperate effort to rush and overwhelm the Russian positions between Sochaczow and Skierniewice, where two railways converge on Warsaw and the Germans scored the second greatest successes they have yet had in Poland, attacking with great numbers in dense formation and with powerful artillery support concentrated on decisive point.

They succeeded in capturing the first line of trenches covering two miles, till the Russians by vigorous counter attacks from a neighbouring postion won back all except a small section, which is still in German hands.

The net result seemed to be that the Germans found the Russian defence too strong even for an attack in full force wholly concentrated on one point. The German losses were appaling, for the Russian Artillery played with deadly effect on dense masses, also subject to maxim and rifle fire.

According to the "Morning Post" Petrograd correspondent a noticeable feature was the fact that the Russians by bringing additional artillery were able to cope successfully with the best the Germans can produce.

The Russians continue to progress in the Carpathians in spite of fresh forces brought up by Austria. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians here are also Germans. The enemy's offensive towards Uzak Pass seems definitely stopped.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S SENTIMENTS.

Signor Giolitti, Italian Premier, writing to a friend says: "I regard the war as a misfortune which must be faced only when the country's honour and great interest demand it and never for sentimentalism towards other nations. When the war is necessary however, I am ready to face it; possibly in the present condition of Europe something can be obtained.

LATE ARCH-DUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

ACCOMPLICES OF MURDER EXECUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

Three accomplices of the murderer of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand have been executed at Sarajevo. The actual murderer, Prinzip, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. He could not be executed on the ground of his youth.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

STRATEGIC POSITION OCCUPIED.

GERMANS RETIRING ON LIPNO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

The Russians gained an important success to-day in a battle in Poland and occupied the strategic position of Voliachiblowska.

IMPORTANT BATTLES RAGING

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ENEMY'S TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.

Official despatches show that battles of the greatest importance are raging in the eastern theatre of war.

The Russians have crossed the river Angerapp in Eastern Prussia and stormed the village and established strong positions. They are continuing slow but sure progress into the enemy's territory.

Other important engagements have occurred towards Thorn.

The Russians, brilliantly storming Skempe and progressing further, have repelled the enemy's attack on the village of Blito.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans: the commander and other officers were captured.

The Germans continue desperate efforts to break through the Russian lines before Warsaw and have brought into action numerous heavy batteries which are pounding day and night.

Attacks in massed formation are repeatedly launched against Gumine, which is the battle centre, only to be repelled with a terrible death roll.

Nevertheless fresh German reinforcements are constantly coming on and joining in the assault with unabated fury.

The Russians are fighting magnificently.

Considerable German forces are arriving in the Carpathians.

BATTLE AT BORJI MOFF.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTEMPT TO PIERCE RUSSIAN LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.

An official statement says:—

The battle at Borjimoff continues with extraordinary violence, the enemy in close formation attempting to pierce our front.

Seven German divisions fought on a front of ten versts supported by a hundred batteries.

In a counter-attack on Wednesday night we captured two lines of German trenches.

In the direction of the Ujok we advanced and captured two thousand prisoners and ten quickfirers.

In the Foukholka and Beskid Passes we offered stout resistance and fought ten bayonet engagements.

We counter-attacked and on February 3rd decided to withdraw to positions previously prepared.

The enemy was hereabouts very strong.

The enemy's attempted advance at Vyskoff and Taietaroff was repulsed with heavy losses.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR SIERPE.

RUSSIANS ANNIHILATE A WHOLE SQUADRON.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.

Desperate fighting has occurred in the region of Sierpe. The Cossacks annihilated a squadron of the Seventh Cuirassiers. The Germans are retiring on Lipno. The Germans admit losing an entire battalion in the Beskid Pass.

CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ADVANCE ON HUNGARY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Confirmation of the Russian successes is afforded by the report that their troops have again crossed the Carpathians and are advancing on a wide front on the plain of Hungary.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

GERMAN FAILURE AGAINST BELGIANS.

FLEET ASSISTS LAND FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Dutch papers report stubborn fighting on the Yser and fierce bayonet fighting near Westende. The Germans tried but failed to drive the Belgians from their position. Many of the enemy were killed.

Great convoys of German wounded have arrived at Bruges.

The British Fleet fired all Wednesday over the front at Westende. Desperate fighting has taken place at Ypres. Numbers of German wounded have arrived at Roulers and Courtrai.

ARTILLERY LIVELINESS.

GERMAN ATTACKS SCATTERED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

There was artillery liveliness in Belgium, at La Bassee, Bethune, Arras and Albert and on the Aisne. The fighting was to our advantage.

German attacks were made at Perthes, Mesnil and Massiges.

The enemy were a battalion strong at each point. The first two were completely scattered by our artillery.

The explosion of a mine at the third enabled the Germans to advance but a counter-attack regained all the positions.

We had advanced post successes in the Valley of the Sénile and scattered the enemy's convoys.

There have been encounters in the Vosges between patrols.

Our troops are progressing slightly. Thaw has begun.

ALLIES PROGRESSING ON DUNES.

CONTINUOUS THUNDERING OF GUNS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A Sluis message to the Dutch papers says that an artillery battle has been going on on the coast for the last two days. The thundering of guns has been continuous.

The Allies are progressing on the dunes between Lombartzyde and the sea and near Westebe and have captured two trenches.

Airman have dropped bombs on Knocke.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

DESPERATE METHODS TO GET MONEY AND COPPER.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.

The Germans in the occupied French districts are requisitioning all Bank of France notes and exchanging them for requisition notes or German banknotes.

They are also smashing everything in order to procure copper and seizing walnut wood for rifles.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

SOCIALIST LEADER TO OPPOSE WAR CREDITS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

Reichstag has adjourned and will probably not reassemble until March 10th.

The Socialists have repeated their decision that no member must obey the demand of the Government to co-operate in political and economic questions.

Herr Liebknecht announces his intention to oppose war credits.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE IN CARPATHIANS.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT EVACUATION OF FARNOW.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

An Austrian communiqué admits the evacuation of Farnow after its bombardment by Russian heavy mortars.

The communiqué states that strong Russian pressure is being felt in the direction of the Dukla and the neighbouring passes in the Carpathians where deep snow is impeding the operations.

ASKING FOR MORE TROUBLE.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY'S WARNING.

JOINT NEUTRALS' ACTION SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

There is an outburst of indignation in the neutral press at the German Admiralty's warning to ships navigating in the Channel.

The Dutch paper "Handelsblad" hopes that the Dutch Government will demand an explanation of a measure which appears to be contrary to international law and humanity. It urges that all neutral countries should join in the protest.

The "Tyd" believes that the German threats are intended to induce the British Admiralty to concentrate a big fleet in the Channel for the protection of transports, and thus give Germany the opportunity of a raid on the English coast towns.

The Swedish press is indignant at the fresh blow to the commercial liberty of neutrals which is described by it as the latest example of German *sic volo sic jubeo*.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" asks, "Does Germany want any friends." It says the Government in Berlin is apparently willing to risk most serious international complications by submarine attacks on merchantmen and asks what Washington would say, if American citizens were set adrift far from land.

It concludes by saying, that only a nation in a desperate plight would dream of thus creating a situation full of perils for itself.

BRITAIN'S CONTRABAND MEASURES.

DECISION REGARDING FOODSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

According to the newspapers, Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, has informed his Government of the British decision to treat all foodstuffs as contraband in view of the recent German decree seizing food.

In the case of the Wilhelmina, however, the vessel having sailed before the promulgation of the German decree the cargo will be bought by Britain and the vessel released.

Any future consignments however will be confiscated together with the vessels, without compensation.

QUESTION OF ADOPTING MORE STRINGENT MEASURES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement saying that notwithstanding Germany's food decree no decision has yet been taken to depart from the previous practice regarding contraband, but Germany's intention to sink merchantmen by submarines without bringing them to port and regardless of civilian lives and the attempt against the Asturias have raised very seriously the question as to whether Great Britain should adopt more stringent measures against German trade. But care will be taken not to inflict loss on neutral shipping.

GERMANY'S COTTON SUPPLY

SUFFICIENT FOR WARLIKE PURPOSES

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the Commons yesterday Mr. Tennant informed Sir J. D. Rees that the authorities believed Germany had a sufficient supply of cotton for her war-like purposes; therefore to place cotton on the contraband list was unnecessary. There were other interests involved which it was not desirable to touch on at present.

SINKING OF ARMED LINER.

CREW LANDED AT THE FALKLAND

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4.

The crew of the Woermann auxiliary cruiser, have been landed in the Falklands.

AFTER SIX MONTHS.

ALLIES' SPLENDID POSITION.

DOMINION COMMISSIONERS' MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

At the end of six months of the war, the Dominion High Commissioners have given Reuter messages.

Sir George Reid asks:—If on August 4th we had been offered the present position would not everyone have jumped at the offer? The Allies are splendid when Germany's wonderful preparations and military thunderbolts are considered. The imperial achievements have been beyond possible expectation. The Dominions have made magnificent responses, which are the brightest page in the glorious history of the people.

Mr. Schreiner (South Africa) emphasises that the war has pulled the component parts of the Empire more closely together. With mutual trust, ready service, constant endurance and steady courage, we shall pass through the fiery ordeal into the light of victory and abiding peace.

Mr. Mackenzie (New Zealand) says:—The war has braced the Empire into an unshakeable force. The Empire stands as one man for the King against his enemies.

Sir George Perley (Canada) says:—We have every reason to be proud of the position. Every subject of the King must be proud of the British Empire. The war will solve many Imperial questions.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERESTS.

BOUND UP WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paying his first official visit to Bloemfontein, Lord Buxton in a speech said that Germany had no friend and well-wisher except Turkey.

Holland knew full well that if Germany was successful Holland would be the next victim.

The interests of South Africa, apart from the question of Empire, loyalty, civilisation, ethics and humanity were bound up with the Allies and not Germany.

Fortunately the Allies were going to win.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that it was not desirable to hold the usual Imperial Conference this year.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Rawlinson who asked why the Territorials in India were receiving smaller field service rations than in England, Mr. Tennant said that the Territorials were serving under ordinary conditions of service for British troops in India.

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Replying to Mr. King, Sir Edward Grey said that a number of Swedish officers continued to be employed in the Persian gendarmerie, consequently the question of maintenance efficiently of that force did not arise.

CONGESTION AT PORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to inquire into the congestion at ports.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Neil Primrose has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Hon. Neil Primrose is the younger son of the Earl of Rosebery. He was elected M. P. for Wisbech in 1910 after an interesting struggle against Lord Robert Cecil, son of another Victorian Premier. He is 32 years old.

MARRIAGE OF LATE LORD MINTO'S DAUGHTER

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The marriage of Captain Lord Francis Scott and Lady Eileen Elliot will be quietly celebrated on February 11.

LORD HARDINGE AT BUSRAH.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

(From our correspondent.)

BUSRAH, Feb. 4.

The Viceroy accompanied by his staff arrived at Koweit on January 31st.

Sir Percy Cox, Resident, Persian Gulf, had a private interview with his Excellency on board and the son of the Sheikh of Koweit welcomed the Viceroy on behalf of his father.

After lunch a private interview was given to the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein.

On February 1st, the Sheikh of Koweit and the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein paid a ceremonial visit, the Viceroy investing the Sheikh with the K.C.S.I., and the latter with the C.I.E.

His Excellency returned the visit of the Sheikh in the afternoon and motored through the crowded bazaar taking tea at the British Agency.

On the morning of February 2nd the American Mission Hospital, four miles out of the town, was visited, the Viceroy and party sailing at 3 p.m. on the Shat-el-Arab, at the island of Abadan.

The Viceroy decorated Mr. Thoy, Indo-European Telegraphs, with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal and visited the works of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.

At lunch on board, his Excellency presented a piece of plate to the manager in recognisition of his services during the recent operations.

On the afternoon of the 3rd the Viceroy proceeded up the Shat-el-Arab, anchoring near the mouth of the Karun, up which river his Excellency made an interesting trip of several miles by launch.

Early on Thursday the Viceroy proceeded up the river passing the Eilatna and other boats which have been sunk by the Turks in an effort to block the Channel.

Later the Sheikh of Mahcmmerah paid a formal visit and was invested with the K.C.S.I., A prolonged private interview followed.

His Excellency then arrived at Busrah. On board the launch a deputation from the British Community presented an address of welcome to His Excellency.

BENIGN ADMINISTRATION.

The following is the Viceroy's reply to the address of welcome:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to have had the opportunity of meeting you here this afternoon. I thank you very warmly for the hearty welcome you have accorded to me. I notice with pleasure the appreciative reference you have made, to the achievements of his Majesty's naval and military forces. They have carried out the duty allotted to them with skill and gallantry, and General Sir Arthur Barrett is entitled to our warmest congratulations upon the success that has attended the troops under his command. Their task has been successfully achieved in spite of difficulties, dangers and our casualty lists have not been small. Let us not therefore in the happiness of the results that have so far been secured forget to pay a tribute to the memory of those brave men who have laid down their lives for the honour and glory and safety of the British Empire. The occupation of Busrah by our forces has raised problems regarding ac that required prompt consideration and settlement, and I have to see for myself its local conditions so that I may be in a better position to judge what measures are desirable in the interests of its security and good Government and general welfare of the community. I was recently reading some old paper about the former conditions prevailing in Iraq and it is sad to think of the smiling face this country must have presented centuries ago and to contrast it with the desolate appearance produced by generations of turbulence and misrule. You are of course aware that in the great struggle in which we are involved we are not fighting single-handed and we cannot therefore lay down plans for the future without a full exchange of views with the other great Powers who are our Allies, but in any case we may be permitted to indulge in confident assurance that henceforth a more benign administration will bring back to Iranq that prosperity to which her rich potentialities give her so clear a title.

DAYS OF EAST INDIA COMPANY.

You gentlemen, as representing British interests in Busrah, which may be described as the seaport of Iraq, are as much concerned in the welfare of the country as the indigenous inhabitants. You inherit the traditions of the old factory of the Hon. East India Company, which as you have reminded me, was in existance here in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the year of grace 1754 the pasha of Baghdad wrote to Mr. Shaw, who was then resident here, expressing the particular satisfaction he received from the regular and decent conduct of our nation at all times in his government and I have no doubt that if friendly relations had not unfortunately been disturbed you would have secured an equally favourable testimonial from the late Government of Busrah. In those days merchants had to carry on a constant struggle against irregular exactions and outrageous conduct. They had to guide their course with much discretion and the servants of the honourable Company were looked up to by other merchants to afford them security from every sort of oppression. It is pleasant to think that in whatever distant corners of the earth our countrymen find themselves they manage at all times to gain the confidence and good-will of the people among whom their lot is cast, and I trust that this characteristic will continue to distinguish you and your successors here in Busrah. I should like to take this opportunity of conveying to you as a body my warm and grateful thanks for the unremitting and cordial assistance you have rendered to the Expeditionary Force. You have placed your resources, your staff and your houses at its disposal and given every help you could, and though it may be invidious to single out individuals, I trust that you will regard the presentation of plates which I look forward to make to two of your number to-morrow as a compliment to you all. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to feel that I am the first Viceroy to have visited Busrah in his official capacity and although in the natural course of events it is hardly likely that I shall have another opportunity of visiting this city during the term of my Viceroyalty, I shall always watch her future with the keenest interest and in the settlement that must come after this great war you may rest assured that steps will be taken to protect you and your interest as well as those of all well-disposed inhabitants of this place and the country around. You have mentioned certain points connected with postal and telegraphic questions in which you as representatives of the commercial community are specially interested. You will, I am sure, understand that these are matters in which other interests are also involved and that it is not in my power to reply off hand to your representations, but I can assure you that your interests will not be ignored.

I thank you very cordially for your friendly and sympathetic reference to my recent loss in the death of my dear son from his wound received on the field of battle. In this time of universal sorrow and suffering common to us all I am only one of the men who had as we may be or yet proud to have given ourselves for our king and country. While again thanking you for your very cordial welcome I wish the British community of Busrah much prosperity and success.

Soon after the departure of the deputation the Viceroy went ashore to visit the British and Indian hospitals and conversed with a large number of sick and wounded.

Later in the afternoon the Viceroy was at home on board and in the evening gave a small dinner party.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 22nd February, at 5-45 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the newly nominated and elected Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under:—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LLB., Arts and Law; Sham-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D. Arts; The Hon. Dr. D. A. d'Monte, M.D., F.C.P.S., Medicine; Dr. N. A. F. Moss, D.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E., Arts and Engineering; Mr. J. N. Fraser, M. A. Arts; Dr. Arthur Powell, B.A., M.B., M.S. Medicine; Mr. J. D. Bharda, B.A., Arts; The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Law; The Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D. Arts; Dr. Stanley Reed, LL.D. Arts; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., Law; Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., Arts; Dr. T. M. Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., Law; Mr. M.S. Bharucha I.C.E., Engineering.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the following *N.B.* be added to paragraph 6 of the University Notification, No. 2270 of 1913-14, dated the 6th October 1913, on the subject of the re-adjustment of terms in the Faculty of Arts:—

"*N.B.*—Attendance at a College during the period above referred to is optional in the case of students who were declared in supplementary lists to have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1914."

THE KARIMIA READING ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Karimia Free Library and Reading Room in Hornby Road is a very great boon to the public and the generous donor cannot sufficiently be thanked for his beneficent gift, by a grateful community. Like every other good thing, however, this Reading Room has its defects, and if one or two of our wealthy and generous Musalman patrons and well-wishers would very kindly come forward to supply them,—and this can be done at a comparatively small cost,—they too would earn a deal of praise and our very cordial thanks. The defects I refer to are the need of comfortable chairs and of more English newspapers. The present chairs are very uncomfortable and too few and there is but one daily English newspaper. What is wanted besides comfortable arm-chairs, is one more daily paper in English and a couple of illustrated English weekly papers like the "Sphere", and the "Graphic." These gifts would benefit the public greatly and be very much appreciated.—Yours, etc.

FAIZ-O-FATH.

With reference to the special pensions recently granted to the widow and daughters of the late Police Superintendent Eastwood, who died from the wounds received in the Budge Budge riot, it is understood that the daughters will only receive the pensions of Rs. 50 each in the event of their mother dying or remarrying.

THE MARCH ON EGYPT

THE FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE OF THE CANAL.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC'S VIEWS.

The papers have printed during the last few days several hints, originating presumably from alien sources, to the effect than an advance upon Egypt in force was intended and actually had begun, wrote Mr. Hilaire Belloc in course of his article in "Land and Water" in mail week. The figures quoted amount to the equivalent of two army corps. The commander-in-chief of the expedition was mentioned by name, and the southern route which is safe from attack from the sea was particularly mentioned in connection with a price of news that a light railway had already been laid through the first half of its 150 miles; as far, that is, as the Wells at El Nakl.

Now, if such an attack matures, there are certain points about it which are clear from the beginning. In the first place, it is evident that no large force, certainly not so large a force as 80,000 men, can cross the 150 miles of desert along the southern route with its single scanty water supply midway, unless it has ample artificial or mechanical provision of water. Sufficient petrol transport would give this; a light railway by the time it was built would also give it, but no very large force could advance without some such aid by the southern route. The number of camels that would be required, for instance, for an expedition upon this scale, would be too great to make the use of them alone feasible.

Along the northern route from El Arish to Kantara, which is thirty miles shorter and a little better provided with water, there is the appreciable difficulty that the early part of the road is just commanded from the sea, and the greater difficulty that the supplies of water would not furnish any considerable force; only mechanical transport could here again permit of a really large body advancing upon Egypt.

In other words, the expedition will hardly take place until either light railways have been built and properly guarded, or, especially in the case of the southern route until, if that were possible, a sufficient petrol transport had been accumulated. It would be a tremendous business, because there is no really-possible going for such vehicles until the plateau above Akaba is reached. Still, it is conceivable, with a sufficient sum of money, sufficient organisation, and sufficient time at the disposal of the enemy.

But whatever happens the force which has crossed the desert, whether by the northern or the southern route, and dependent for its water supply on mechanical transport, will reach at the end of the journey a very formidable obstacle unknown to former invaders of Egypt in the shape of the Suez Canal, and, on the eastern side of the Canal from which the hostile force would approach, there is no sufficient supply of fresh water. In other words, the obstacle is one which would have to be carried fairly soon if it were to be carried at all.

NATURE OF THE OBSTACLE.

This being so, let us examine the nature of that obstacle.

The Suez Canal is—

(a) An obstacle which cannot be turned. It stretches from sea to sea. It must be pierced or the assault on it must confess defeat.

(b) An obstacle formidable throughout its length and in parts—nearly a third—quite impassable to an army. It is for two-thirds of its length an obstacle equivalent to a broad river and *deep*, but an obstacle without any strong current through it to make difficult pontoon work.

(c) An obstacle capable of *dynamically powerful* and *highly mobile* defence; for it will carry ships of war. These can carry guns of a power superior by far to anything the land forces can bring against them—that is *power*. They can also move up and down the line as no such defences can on land. That is *mobility*.

Such are the three main advantages of this obstacle for the defensive. But there are others.

(d) The Suez Canal is flanked all the way along *on the defensive side* by a railway, which (from Port Said and from Ismailia) connects with the bases of supply further inland. There is nothing of the sort on the eastern side, from which the offensive would come.

(e) It is flanked on all its southern part by a fresh water canal. There is no similar supply of fresh water on the further offensive side.

(f) It offers for the most part a clear field of fire to the eastward, i.e., towards ground over which the invader would come. The banks thrown up by the digging, and hiding the desert sand from the water level, are not high enough as a rule to baulk heavy gun-fire from a modern ship of war, and guns of sufficient power can be mounted higher from the deck.

The last advantage the canal has is also the least perfect. For there are at least five positions along the canal where an offensive from the east has the advantage of higher banks and is thus screened from gun-fire aimed from ships in the canal.

Heights, or rather dunes, behind which howitzers, aiming at the fixed target the canal affords, could lie under cover are not infrequent. But obstacles actually impending fire from the canal permit a close approach to the canal, the mounting of guns commanding the water and the construction of bridges.

COMPLETE FIELD OF FIRE.

In other words, there are certain places on the trajectory of the canal where the defensive *must occupy the* eastern bank where there is an opportunity for the *offensive* by occupying it to dominate a crossing.

These opportunities are five in number.

There is none for the first 45 kilometres from the Mediterranean. Then the old lake, dried but flat in the east, is a complete field of fire. Up to Kantra, "the bridge," where the old coast road strikes the present line of the canal there is no opportunity for a crossing. Just south of El Kantara a slight group of heights occurs. The next group is just south of Ismailia. The third is just south of that point in what is called "the station of the Hyena." The fourth is a few miles further on in the shape of some ridges which involve a cutting after the "bread" on which Ismailia stands. Then come the Bitter Lakes, where no crossing is possible; and between the Bitter Lakes and Suez the only obstacle is the 40-foot bank at the issue from the Bitter Lakes.

There are, I believe, no other positions save these from which a bridging could be attempted.

Of one main factor, the hardness of the sand to the east, and the possibility of moving heavy guns over it in various places, I know nothing, nor can I usefully discuss the state of the ground for entrenching, in which I am equally ignorant.

ATTACKS ON SELECTED POINTS.

DENSE FORMATIONS USED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German in both the theatres of war continue to attack selected points with great vigour. Both in the east and the west intermittent assaults are now the plan of campaign in the hope ultimately of succeeding at some point. The enemy has dropped his attempt at loose formations on several occasions, latterly, at Ypres, La Bassee, Bolinow and other places. Dense formations have been used, line after line coming on. Sometimes the attack has got home but in each case the French, British and Russians have successfully counter-attacked. The Germans use less artillery fire than formerly and the rapid bursts are of shorter duration than before. Old rifles and old uniforms have been seen to be in use by the enemy both him the east and the west which shows how the first and second line of the German armies have suffered. Prisoners taken say they have been told to hold the western line while great victories over the Russians are being followed up; they were ignorant as to the German defeats by the Russians; presumably the German troops in the east have been heartened by similar means. The German troops have not restrict rations as have been stated but great care in food economy is being exercised by the German military authorities. Food distributors and inspectors are multiplying rapidly and the military are in charge of all German foodstuffs.

SYRIAN CHRISTIAN AND MOPLAHS.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT.

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

A Calicut correspondent writes:—The Sub-Magistrate of Chowghat has before him a case in which a Syrian Chrisian charges several Mopluhs with unlawful restraint and extortion.

The complaint went to Moplah-Bazar to buy copra when the accused who were assembled there told him to remove his scapular as the Sultan was now in ascendant. On his protesting, the accused restrained him to pay four rupees as his release. The complainant had no help but to yield as he feared further molestation if he resisted.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Sitaram Tookaram Surve and Hari Ramchandra Besan, at present serving terms of six months imprisonment each in connection with the printing of the "Liberty" leaflet No. 4, were to-day again placed before Mr. R. G. Gordon, First Class Magistrate of Poona, on charges under Sections 124, A (sedition) and 120 B (criminal conspiracy). The present case is in reference to the publication of seven other seditious leaflets among which are the following: "Incitement to brother countrymen," "Victory to heroes of 1857," "Statement of Madhanlal Dingra in London Police Court" and "Easy process for manufacture of bombs."

Mr. C. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., deposed to searching the house of the accused in Budhwar Peth, Poona City, and to finding a complete outfit for printing and some of the above leaflets which had been produced in Court at the previous trial in connection with the printing of the "Liberty" leaflet No. 4.

After the evidence of Professor Cree Brown (Engineering College) and Professors Kanetkar and Paranjpe (Fergusson College) as to the receipt of letters containing some of the above pamphlets, the case was adjourned.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF COCOA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 5.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" states that a Cocoa trade deputation waited on Mr. Runciman with regard to the export prohibition.

No hope was held out of the immediate removal of the embargo, but Mr. Runiciman stated that there would be no objection to shipments to Russia via Scandinavia.

COMFORTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

AN APPEAL FROM DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Lady Butler has issued the following:—

The attention of people in India is naturally turned chiefly to the Indian troops in Europe, and probably it is not realised sufficiently how urgent is the demand for comforts for the other Expeditionary Forces in Egypt, the Persian Gulf and East Africa. The Secretary of State has intimated that the Home organizations have so much work on their hands that they cannot undertake to supply comforts to the troops outside Europe; and it is very necessary, therefore, that the efforts now being made for this purpose in India should be increased rather than relaxed. For sometime past the depot established at H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's house in Delhi has been regularly sending up to two tons of articles every week to the Indian troops abroad, including socks and purely Indian luxuries for those in France, and all sorts of clothing and comforts for the other forces. A large amount has also been despatched weekly by Mrs. Hailey from the Chief Commissioner's camp, Delhi. How warmly this assistance is appreciated can be judged from the following acknowledgement received from France:—

28th Dec. 1914.

"The clothing has been received and all ranks are more than grateful to the ladies of Delhi for their great kindness."

"We all hope the donors of the various articles will realize how very much they are appreciated. They arrived on Christmas day, but I am sorry I could not issue them then as we were on the move. They have all been issued to the men now, and the latter are looking almost clean again."

(Sd.) .....

Adjutant,

2/8th Gurkhas.

Most of the other provinces in India have been at work with equal energy and success; and to avoid overlapping it has been arranged that many of the provincial organizations should adopt particular units, and undertake to furnish them regularly with comforts during the continuance of the war. More remains, however, to be done, particularly for the three expeditions outside Europe; and the organizers feel that the claims of these will appeal strongly to many of their friends in India.

Contributions whether in money or in kind given either to the Delhi Central Depot or to the Provincial Depots will be well expended.

GIFTS IN KIND.

Regarding gifts in kind; however, it should be remembered that after the middle of February warm clothing will not be needed, and cannot be despatched, Any clothes sent after that date must be such as are suitable for hot weather conditions. On the other hand, the need for thick socks and tobacco will continue throughout the war; and as the need for warm clothing diminishes, efforts should be directed towards increasing the supply of other comforts, such as tobacco, hookahs, chillams, cigarettes, dried fruits, nuts, curry powder, mustard oil, etc.

Cigarettes are specially welcome. A brand very popular with the men is known as the "Bat" cigarette. They cost Rs. 2/12 per thousand and the Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Lhd., of Sudder Bazaar, Delhi, and 14, Radha Bazaar Lane, Calcutta, have generously offered to pack them in tins free for transit on receiving a minimum order for 50,000 cigarettes.

SUSPECTED DACOITS.

A KOMAGATA PASSENGER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

On 27th January at the village of Chahrka in Jullundur District, on the report that a gang of men, believed to be dacoits, were resting about a mile out of the village, the Ziladar and villagers turned out.

On the appearance of the villagers the suspected dacoits bolted, shooting at the villagers with fire-arms but injuring no one.

The Ziladar who was on horse-back, managed to fell one of the suspects with his lathi and the man was arrested.

He proved to be one of the recently returned emigrants from Victoria, British Columbia, and had in his possession a six chambered revolver of American make.

Official and Personal.

A Rangoon message says that Sir Henry Hartnoll proposes going on six months' leave from March 15.

A marriage has been arranged to take place in May between Mr. W. T. Keith, Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government and Miss Isabel Adamson, the only daughter of Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson.

Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected the s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, the latest P. and O. ship, yesterday afternoon. The visit was entirely private.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will be entertained to dinner by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in the Municipal Council Hall on 2nd March.

The Maharaj-Kumar of Sikhim, Trashi Wangyal, will be installed on 19th February at Gangtok, Sikhim. This is the preliminary function, the final installation taking place when the year of mourning for the late Maharajah who died in December last, will be over.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Independence of Persia.

The "Hablu" Matins":—It is of essential importance that there should be no disturbance of peace in the valley of Iran. The honour and interest of England should prompt her to direct her energies in that direction. In these days, the weak cannot maintain their rights. Persia must be strengthened to maintain her neutrality. This can, only, be done by the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Azerbaijan, and a free hand being given to the Shah and his constitutional ministers over the whole country. If England does not occupy the Persian provinces within her own sphere of influence, why should Russia follow a different course of action? Persia does not seek to encroach upon the territories of others, but she claims the right of mmaintaining her Sovereign power. The establishment of the *mejliss* has united the whole people. The Shah and his subjects are animated by one common resolution to fight to the last for national independence. Dynastic considerations have been overthrown, and the soul of Persia burns with the fire of nationalism. Persia knows her rights and will do her utmost to defend those and her dignity and independence. Her motto is "Live and Let Live." She does not with to injure others, but she will not suffer her soil to be violated by contending belligerents. She knows her strength lies in the patriotism of her people who will rally in millions round their youthful sovereign. The claims of Persia are based upon equitable grounds. She has the right to be mistress of her own house.

Hindu Revival.

The "Leader":—There is manifest an earnest desire to preserve Hindu society and help it to grow healthily for the benefit of the motherland. There is a more general agreement that one would have expected some years ago among orthodox as well as reforming Hindus on the need of ameliorating social and economic condition by means of the wider diffusion of education among both sexes and all castes and classes, by emancipating women and the depressed classes, by changing unsuitable and unjust customs, in a word, by doing everything to increase social efficiency and make the community more united and better organized. The encouragement of Sanskrit learning among the English-educated and of modern education among the new generation of the Pandit class will without doubt bring them perceptibly nearer much to the advantage of the whole race. We have every hope that the products of the Hindu University education, in the conditions in which it will be imparted will not be of the class of survivals or back numbers for whom there is no more of use, but will be men trained to have a liberal outlook on men and things and to think of the future needs of the community and the country. We shall be disappointed indeed if they will not be a great help to reform. Thus, if we compare things that are and will be with things as they were not so very long ago, we have every reason to cherish strong hopes for he future. The great desideratum is that progress should not be too slow-footed. Certainly it may be expected to be more reasonably quick in the future than it has been in the past.

The Viceroy's Council.

"New India":—One other consideration has to be taken notice of in the matter of these coming appointments. Lord Hardinge has to decide which portfolio should be entrusted to the Indian member. We pointed out yesterday how "India" has strongly urged the appointment of an Indian to succeed Sir Harcourt Butler. The suggestion is eminently reasonable and opportune. The Legal portfolio does not give its incumbent as much scope for useful work as the Educational, and there is every need that the latter should be put into extremely liberal hands. The advance of any department depends, to no small degree, on the mental attitude of the member at the head, and nothing will be so suicidal to the interests of the country as the entrusting of the Educational Department to any official who believes, with many civiilans, that it is not yet time to introduce universal primary education, or that it is not conducive to progress to encourage higher education. If, by chance, the fortunate recipient of the present vacancy should be a liberal Indian or one who holds equally broad-minded ideas, education is sure to spread by leaps and bounds. Lord Hardinge has, therefore, to consider first, which portfolio he is to give to the Indian member, and then, and only then, decide the successors of the three retiring members.

RAINSTORM IN FEBRUARY.

A correspondent (Mr. E. A. Parker) writes pointing out that that unveracious person "the oldest inhabitant" misled the member of our staff who wrote an article in yesterday's issue under the above heading. There was heavy rain in Bombay on February 17th last year, he says,—a fact which is borne out by the meteorological returns.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RES JUDICATA.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BHARMA RAMGAVDA PATIL v. BHAMAGAVADA IRIVAGAVDA DHAMANAVAR & TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. R. Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who passed a preliminary decree for the plaintiff-respondent.

The plaintiff as owner under the will of his maternal uncle sued for a declaration that the defendant-appellant was not the duly adopted son of Bayaka and possession of the land in suit; in the alternative of the will being held not proved, possession of the said property jointly with the third defendant and mesne profits for three years before suit at Rs. 200 a year, after deducting Rs. 200 allowed to Bayaka by the will together with future mesne profits.

Two issues were raised in the Lower Court, viz., had the Lower Court jurisdiction to try the suit and whether this suit was "res judicata" on account of suit No. 282 of 1907 of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court.

The Lower Court held the suit was within its jurisdiction and that it was not "res judicata."

Their Lordships referring to the Full Bench ruling in 16 Bom., L. R., page 954, that a decision that a matter was not "res judicata," and that therefore the trial could proceed, was not a preliminary decree from which our appeal lay at that stage, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. R. S. Bakhale appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Kaikini for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WAR RISKS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NISSIM ISAAC BEKHOR v. HAJI SULTAN ALLY SHUSTARY & Co.,

This was a suit to recover from the defendants two sums of Rs. 6,874-4-11 and Rs. 19,251-15-3 with interest alleged to be due by the defendants to the plaintiff in respect of certain contracts for the purchase of copper and sugar entered into by the defendants with the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The defendants by a contract, dated 9th of June, 1914, purchased from the plaintiff five tons of round copper bottoms, Mahomehrah July shipment at a certain price. The contract was on C. I. F. terms and payment was to be made by the defendants against documents. The copper was shipped on board the s. s. Tungistan on 28th July, 1914. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, the plaintiff insured the copper against war risks on the 5th August, 1914, paying 10 per cent. premium. The documents in respect of the copper were tendered to the defendants on 7th August, 1914, and the plaintiff called upon the defendants to pay Rs. 6,878-4-11 being the price of the copper and the premium of insurance against war risks. By another contract, dated 17th July, 1914, the defendants purchased from the plaintiff 900 bags of chrystal sugar, Mahomerah, July Shipment, at a certain price. The contract was on C. I. F. terms and the defendants were to pay the moneys against documents. The plaintiff alleged that the sugar was shipped on board the s.s. Nicomedia at Hamburg on the 28th July, 1914. On the 29th July, 1914, the plaintiff insured the sugar against war risks, the rate being ¼ per cent. The plaintiff alleged that the bills of lading in respect of the sugar were received by him on the 15th August and were the same day tendered to the defendants; and Rs. 19,251-15-3 were demanded from the defendants in respect of the sugar. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had failed to pay the amounts due from them and now sued to recover them.

The defendants said that they had always been ready and willing to pay the amount due to the plaintiff in respect of copper; but they objected to paying 10 per cent insurance premium to cover war risks. Since the suit, however, they had paid the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff in respect of copper paying 10 per cent. insurance for war risks under protest. With respect to sugar the defendants contended that the documents tendered by the plaintiff on the 15th August, 1914, were not bills of lading at all. They contended that the s.s. Nicomedia was not at Hamburg on the 28th July, 1914, and the sugar was not shipped at Hamburg on that day. They further alleged that the sugar had passed into the possession and control of an enemy of Great Britain and had never been delivered at Mahomerah. The defendants finally contended that having regard to the fact of war between Britain and Germany and the proclamations issued by the British and Indian Governments, the contract between the plaintiff and the defendants had become impossible of performance.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel his Lordship reserved judgment.

"DONGRE'S BALAMRIT."

TRADE-MARK DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KRISHNAJI TRIMBAK DONGRE *v.* HASSAN ALLI ABDUL HUSSEN.

The suit filed by Krishnaji Trimbak Dongre, praying that Hassanalli Abdul Husain Naliwala and another, may be restrained from selling or exposing for sale any preparation under the name of "Davar's Balamrit" came up for disposal.

Mr. Y. G. Gokhale, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant appeared in person.

On behalf of Dongre, it was stated that his preparation known as "Dongre's Balamrit" had obtained a reputation in the market. The defendants had recently put up for sale a preparation which they named "Davar's Balamrit." The label and the device of the general get up of the bottles was an imitation of Dongre's bottles. Dongre further prayed that the defendants may be restrained from producing any colourable imitation of his preparation.

In this matter the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar had granted the petitioner an interim injunction against the defendants.

On the suit being called on for disposal the parties informed his Lordship that they had settled the matter.

A consent decree whereby the defendants agreed not to sell any further preparation of Davar's Balamrit or any colourable imitation of the same, was accordingly passed by the Court.

The defendants further agreed to pay the costs of the plaintiffs.

Undertakes the sale and superintendence of gardens, houses, properties, etc., during owner's absence.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS

BOMBAY BANKING CO.S' CASE.

TWO ACCUSED SENT TO PRISON.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.-

KING-EMPEROR v. (1) SHRIDHAR V. KOTHAVLE, (2) MALHAR G. KOTHAVLE, (3) RUPCHAND SARUPCHAND.

Yesterday morning the trial of the above accused (accused No. 1 for criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, and No. 2 and 3 for aiding and abetting No. 1 in committing criminal breach of trust) was proceeded with. Mr. Nicholson, counsel for the Crown commenced his address to the jury.

Counsel said that the charges outlined in his opening address had all been proved by the evidence of the witnesses called. Several witnesses had spoken to the fact how they had been made to sign documents on misrepresentation that they were mere "laiky-pass" (a certificate of respectibility) required by accused first. They turned out to be hundis for which they had received not a single pie.

Then when these hundis came into the hands of the first accused at the Bank he was in a position to put through the swindle on which he was now being tried. It was not necessary for the Crown to prove motive. Counsel then explained in detail the 'modus operandi" by which the monies were misappropriated by the first accused. Shortly, these hundis were made to appear as if the bank had discounted them. Different entries in certain books were written up to show that they were "pucca" transactions. In fact, no monies had been paid out, and so to neutralise it these sums were distributed by bogus entries to various accounts, no monies ever having come into the bank. So that these sums alleged to have been paid out and accounted for by bogus entries in the account book remained with accused No. 1, and no evidence had been produced on behalf of the defence as to what happened to these sums. Counsel dealt in detail with the entries regarding sums of Rs. 2,500/-, Rs. 13,000/-, Rs. 21,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- with regard to which the first accused was charged, submitted that on evidence the jury should find a verdict of guilty. Counsel then spoke about the manner in which the second and third accused aided and abetted the first accused.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the first accused, said that the jury should find against his client if only they were satisfied on evidence produced before them and on nothing else that it was he who had committed the offence alleged. Counsel said that if he could show that the sum of Rs. 51,000/- and odd, for the criminal breach of trust of which he was now charged, did not exist or even a part thereof did not exist then it was the bounden duty of the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. Counsel then pointed out the evidence to show that the account of Rupchand in the bank which the Crown said was a fictitious account, did actually exist. It was admitted that Rupchand was doing a large hundi business with Gokhle & Co., the owner of which was Vaidya, the chief partner in the firm of secretaries and agents to the bank. He had an account with Gokhle & Co., and this account was tranferred to the Bombay Banking Co., otherwise who would Rupchand draw his hundis upon? Gokhle & Co., had ceased to exist. Counsel saw that Rupchand had transferred his account to the bank. No evidence at all had been brought by the third accused to show where else his hundis had gone. Counsel then referred to certain entries in Rupchand's accounts which showed that there were many persons with whom Rupchand had hundi transactions—and many such hundis had come into the bank. Counsel also referred to the evidence of Bhosekar an employee in the bank, who said "that he (Bhosekar) had posted accounts of Rupchand to his address and he did not receive any protest as to how it came to exist in the Bombay Banking Co., or that it was incorrect.

Chunilal, the nephew of the third accused, had actually written letters to the care of the Bombay Banking Co., all which left no doubt that Rupchand had a genuine account with the bank. Referring to the Shroff of the bank who had given evidence to the effect that he only made credit entries on the instruction of the first accused, and that no monies had actually been received by the bank, Mr. Kabirudin said that with reference to an entry of Rs. 300/- which the Shroff had sworn to, was not received by the bank, the prosecution had to admit that it was genuine. This showed what little reliance could be placed on the memory of the Shroff. As to the entries of Rs. 2,500/-, Rs. 13,000/-, Rs. 21,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- on which the first accused was charged counsel said that these were mere transfer entries, and as such did not require payment of cash. "If" said counsel, "the hundis in question did not introduce any cash into the bank, then there was criminal breach of trust,—of what? Here an imaginary sum comes into the bank and an imaginary sum goes out—that is the prosecution case; there could be no criminal breach of trust on those hundis."

In the course of his address for the second accused, Mr. Gadgil said that the first point of his argument was going to be a point of law. Addressing his Lordship counsel cited section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that if monies went into the pockets of other persons, the charge under this section could not be brought against his client. The sum of Rs. 51,300 and odd as alleged by the prosecution went into the pockets of the first accused. Hence the second accused could not be charged under section 405 of the Penal Code for criminal breach of trust. Addressing the jury counsel said that the charge as to conspiracy also must fail on very nearly the same grounds. The prosecution had entirely failed to prove the charge of criminal breach of trust against the second accused.

His Lordship, addressing counsel said that what he was addressing the jury on was the legal argument which he had already argued before him (his Lordship). His Lordship, therefore, asked Counsel to confine himself to the question of fact, and address the jury on that only.

Continuing, counsel said that the jury should consider whether he had abetted the first accused in committing criminal breach of trust "re" the item of Rs. 51,300 and odd. He submitted that there was no abetment on the part of the second accused and to show this counsel took the various items making up the total sum one by one and said that in respect of none of these items had the second accused abetted the first accused. At this time the second accused was not at Wai, and did not ask the various people to sign those hundis. The evidence showed that the second accused had no guilty knowledge of the fraud of the first accused. He was used as a tool by the first accused.

Mr. Velinkar, on behalf of the third accused, referred to a certain letter of the first accused, in which he admitted practically that the account of Rupchand Sarupchand was really the first accused's account. If the account was a genuine account why should that account be credited with a sum of Rs. 41,000? Mr. Velinkar then referred to the evidence of certain witnesses, who deposed that they were not able to identify the signature of the third accused on the hundis. Counsel then submitted that the conduct of the third accused after 24th October' 13, which the prosecution had suggested, went to prove his complicity in the offences charged was perfectly consistent with his innocence.

THE SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship in summing up said that they would bear in mind the real character of the swindle imputed to the accused. There was a huge run on the bank, and the accused had to invent an account on which he could draw, and it was necessary to give the name of some person to that account. It was necessary to operate on this account by hundis, and it was necessary to get signatures on the hundis. His Lordship then referred to the evidence given as to the fraudulent manner in which according to the evidence these signatures were procured on the hundis. Real monies were by this manner withdrawn from the bank and to cover this, bogus receipts had to be made, so that it would be difficult on a casual inspection to find out the fraud.

His Lordship then went into the particulars of the charges against the accused, confining his observations at first to the first and second accused. If the evidence was true, both the first and second accused, were involved in the same evidence. With regard to evidence given as to the conduct of the first accused after 24th October, a fortnight after the bank closed its doors, the point of it was that the first accused was trying hard to get a security for the overdrawn account of the third accused showing that the account was, as the prosecution alleged it, his own.

His Lordship then dealt with the charge against the accused No. 3 remarking that his case stood on a totally different footing. After explaining to the jury the evidence of each of the witnesses called his Lordship asked the jury to consider its verdict.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the charges against the first accused, of guilty against the second accused, and of not guilty against the third accused .The foreman, in bringing a verdict of guilty against the second accused, recommended him to mercy because of his youth, and looking to the fact that he was largely induced to commit the offence by accused No. 1.

In sentencing the accused, his Lordship remarked that in a commercial city like Bombay crimes and frauds of this character perpetrated by men in position of public trust should be very severely punished, so as to deter others from pursuing the same evil course. After taking into consideration the jury's recommendation his Lordship sentenced the first accused to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default one year's further imprisonment on the first charge. On the other three charges he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each charge the latter sentence to run concurrently with the term on the first charge. The second accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200/- or in default a further term of three months' imprisonment. The third accused was discharged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

732-13. Kanga & Sayani, Messrs. J. Moni & Co., v. The Maharaja Kishangurh Sonujag, 21-1-15.

234-13. Messrs. H. Mehta & Co., Sonoo Pamji Khopkar and ors. v. Luxman Pamji Khopkar and ors., 29-1-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913. In Re. the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Co. Ld., Dastur & Co., v. Lakhmidas Bhagwanji Rechowji and anr. Petitioners, 14-11-14.

690-09. Mulla & Mulla, Morza Bahadur Beig v. Bhagirthibal and ors., 21-1-15.

648-14. Edgelow G. W. & Co., Venkata Krietniah, v. The Hyderabad Deccan Spg. & Mg. Co., Ltd., and ors., Merwanji K. R. B. & Co., 22-1-15.

1104-14. Jehangir S. N. & Tatia, Pandoo Kangalkar Narayan Pandu v. Shirvalkar, Khanderao and ors. 1-2-15.

624-14. Patell & Ezekiel, Fatmabai v. Bai Dhaklebai widow & ors., Payne & Co., 4-2-15.

O. S. 1471-14. Bhai. K. & Gir., Ebrahim Hassanally v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors., 17-12-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1913. Dastur & Co., In Re. the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Co., Ltd., v. Lukhmidas Bhagwanji Keshowji and anr., Petitioners, J. Order 5-12-14, Adjudication debts & claim.

In Re. Indian Co.'s Act 11 of 1882. Payne & Co., In Re. the United Sindh Spg. & Wg. Mills Ltd., v. Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Petitioners, Messrs. Chandbhoy & Jassabhoy, Official Liquidators, To settle list of contributories. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. FOR APPLICATION.

Prize Court No. 2-14. E. F. Nicholson, The Secretary of State for India in Council, v. The German S. S. "Wortum" R. C. Nazir, claimant, Hiralal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1173-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr., Little & Co. Part heard.

1174-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr. Little & Co. Part heard.

871-12. **Sabars & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.**

467-14. **Dubash & Co., Shamji Vollabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.**

1194-13. **Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.**

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

270-13—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and anr v Piaribai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S. Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

OPENING OF SHAN HILLS RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

The opening of the new Shan Hills Railways was marked by the arrival from Ewanmabin of the first passenger train at Kalaw station at dusk on Monday. Goods trains have been running during the past month and the railway, it is believed, has already captured the carrying trade of the district.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Officer, Hongkong, that the official rate of exchange on Mexican dollar for January, 1915, will be one shilling and nine pence, at Hongkong and on China stations.

Sir Henry Burt, chairman of the Railway Board, arrived in Malras and is staying as a guest at Government House. During his stay in Madras he will discuss railway matters affecting Southern India with Sir Harold Stuart. Sir Henry Burt will make a stay of three days in Madras. Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

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(Continued on 6th column.)

GERMAN STATE IDOLATRY.

DR. WELDON ON "KULTUR."

IS IT A MORAL QUALITY?

During mail week Bishop Weldon, Dean of Manchester, read an address on the "Principles of Educational Science" in connection with the Education Conference. At the opening meeting Professor E. A. Gardner, of the University of London, presided, and there was a large attendance.

"KULTUR" OR CULTURE.

Bishop Weldon, in the course of his address, said the war now raging in Europe and over half the world could not fail, among its many unforeseen consequences, to effect a reconsideration of educational values. In the antagonism between Great Britain and Germany it was not only two systems and methods but two theories of education which stood as rivals before the eyes of the whole civilised world. The citizens of the British Empire were bound to ask whether the educational results of the schools, colleges, and universities in all parts of the Empire were standing the testing crises. If he was permitted to give a secondary title to his address he would describe it as "Culture and Kultur."

The war had proved as no war had proved in the past the importance attaching to education. The seed plot of the war in Germany was not the palace or the senate, the council chamber or the mess room; it was the university and the school. It was not altogether easy in England to realise how great was the effect of academical utterances in Germany. He had been told that not only had the sailors and soldiers of Germany been led to anticipate "The Day," but that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses all over Germany had systematicaly taught their pupils the lesson of Germany's Imperial title to rule the world and had enforced it as a sovereign truth.

The war evinced not only the power of education but the peril of a false or vicious education. "Kultur" had only lately been regarded as the equivalent of the English word culture. English men and women suddenly awoke, with a startling surprise, to discover that "kultur" did not forbid, but seemed to condone, if it did not induce, such actions as were felt to be unworthy of a civilised and cultivated nation. (Cheers.) The Germans professed supremacy in cultivation. Yet they had violated treaties to which they themselves had been parties; they had invaded and despoiled and devastated the innocent country of Belgium; they had destroyed the University of Louvain; they had bombarded the cathedral of Rheims; they had sown the ocean with mines and they had violated the sanctity of the white flag and Red Cross. What, then, was "kultur"?

WORSHIP OF THE STATE.

Culture implied knowledge and refinement too, and a third element seemed to be freedom, and a fourth sympathy. Germans of the highest intellectual and spiritual calibre, such as Goethe and Kant, had in their lives and in their writings exhibited these qualities.

But the word "kultur" seemed to be of comparatively late origin. Since, say roughly, 1870, it had not meant learning, scholarship, art, and literature. Rather had its meaning been energy or efficiency—efficiency not so much individual as national; social evolution, in the sense of successful civil and military administration; financial capacity; commercial enterprise; and, so far as possible, superiority in the rivalry of nations. In a word, the German "kultur," wholly different as it was from English culture, was organised efficiency on the largest scale. The immediate result was the worship of the State. Modern German thought had reverted to the old Greek theory that it was not the State that existed for the good of the individual, but the individual for the good of the State.

The worship of the State went a step further in Germany, for not only could the State, as thinkers like Treitschke and Delbruck contended, do no wrong in any burden which it laid upon individual citizens, but it could do no wrong in any measure which it might think it good to take for its own safety or dignity. The interest of the State, whatever it might be, was in Treitschke's eyes not only compatible with "kultur," but was actually essential to "kultur." If the interest of the State ever came into conflict with the law of Jesus Christ it was Jesus Christ who must give way and not the State. There was apparently no limit to the glorification of war in modern German literature.

TEST OF CITIZENSHIP.

"Kultur" was not a moral quality at all. It acknowledged no moral element. The extreme instance of its application lay in the theory that small States were not entitled to exist. The question, therefore, arose, was there any element of truth in the German ideal of education? Modern Germany had rightly seen that the true test of education or culture was citizenship. But Germany had been altogether wrong in her estimate of citizenship itself. The test of education was whether it did or did not produce good citizens. The battle was not now to the strong, but to the educated. There was some reason to fear that education today was not wholly freed from the taint of civic uselessness. The crying fault of Germany had been that it had thought of German advance alone. If the Germans had failed in learning, as they had surely failed in politics and diplomacy, the reason was that they had been too German. (Cheers.)

"I plead, then," Bishop Weldon proceeded, "for patriotism as an element in English education, but I plead for a wise and sane patriotism. There is a signal outburst of patriotic feeling in the nation today. Every teacher should inspire pupils with a responsibility for the Empire. The Union Jack, if its history is known and taught, is an inspiring lesson on Imperial history. I am afraid it is difficult to admire many of the national songs which have achieved popularity whether in the present or in the past. 'Lillibullero' is not much better than the 'Jingo' song or 'Tipperary.' 'Rule Britannia' is defective in grammar and still more defective in taste. Of the National Anthem, as a literary composition apart from its ancient and hallowed association, the less that is said the better. But it is worth while to teach patriotism, and to teach it by precept. German patriotism has gone wrong because it has set up the State as a graven image. They have forgotten or seem to have forgotten that greater than the State is humanity and greater than humanity is God." (Cheers.)

A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Bishop Weldon for his address.

A PREHISTORIC AVIATOR.

THE "PETERODACTYLS" OR FLYING REPTILE.

The "Aeronautical Journal" contains an interesting paper, "On the Flight of Pterodactyls," contributed by Dr. E. H. Hanken and D. M. S. Watson, from which we make the following extracts:—

"It is perhaps unfortunate, from the point of view of aviators, that the extinct flying reptiles known as "pterodactyls" or "pterosauria" no longer exist. There can be no doubt that in the cause of the more higly evolved members of the group the organisation was more specialised for flight than that of any other animal of which we have knowledge. Other flying animals can walk, run, or swim, besides fly. But in the case of the higher pterodactyls their structure is such that it is difficult to understand how they can have had any other means of progression than flying. With a body little larger than that of a cat they had a span of wing asserted in some cases to have reached 21 feet or more. These huge wings were so constructed that it was impossible for them to be furled against the body as happens with the wings of birds and bats. Only the outer half of each wing could be bent backwards in the direction of the body. With such partially furled wings it may be asked how they could possibly swim if they ever alighted on the water over which they flew.

LOCOMOTION ON LAND.

"That pterodactyls were incapable of progressing as quadrupeds is proved by the fact that, as will be further explained below, the fore limb was incapable of movement in a fore and aft direction at either the shoulder or elbow joints.

"If they ever walked on their hind legs they could only have done so with the wings extended, as otherwise the wing-tips would have trailed along the ground.

"Perhaps the most feasible method of progression for them when on land is that, having alighted on their feet, they fell over on their stomachs and pushed themselves along, after the manner of penguins, by means of the hind legs, perhaps with an occasional slight lift from the wings for surmounting an obstacle. . . . There can be no doubt that they were fully adapted for life in the air. Throughout their organisation weight-saving has been carried to an extreme. The hollow air-filled wing bones of vultures were heavy columns compared with the delicate empty tubes that supported the wings of pterodactyls. These tubes were made of hard bone material scarcely thicker than a visiting card. At the two extremities the bones were strengthened internally by delicate struts and bands of bone of paper-like thinness. The bones of the hind limb, the vertebrae, and even the phalanges of the wing-finger were hollow and filled with air. Striking illustrations of these facts may be seen in the specimens exhibited in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

"Remains of the larger pterodactyls are found in some cases in strata of marine origin under circumstances that make it probable that they habitually flew at some such distance as a hundred miles from the nearest land. They seem to have been mainly fish-eating in habit."

THE PROCESS OF ALIGHTING.

The conclusions of the writer are made very clear by the excellent diagrams which accompany the article, which is followed by a special description of the "Wing Adjustments of Pterodactyls" by Mr. G. Howard Short. One of the illustrations forms an attempt at a complete restoration of the species pteranodon in the normal gliding position and also when about to commence a flight by jumping from the edge of a cliff. It is probable that they started usually by jumping from some high object and possibly they resembled certain birds in not being able to rise from flat ground.

It should be remembered, says the writer that although the wings could doubtless be used for support on the ground the animal could not walk with them as there was no power of fore and aft movement at the shoulder and practically none at the elbow

The most feasible way in which it could have alighted appears to be as follows: After gliding along with speed gradually decreasing and angle of incidence increasing, owing to adjustments described above, the speed would be abolished within about two feet of the ground; then it would suddenly flex its wings, throw forward its legs, and alight in an attitude somewhat similar to that shown in the illustration.

NEW FIRE FIGHTER.

TENDER EQUIPPED BY AID OF SCIENCE

The latest fire brigade emergency appliance which is now utilised at the Southwark headquarters of the London Fire Brigade is a "tender" which is of enormous value to firemen where dangerous gases, ammonia, fumes, sewer gas, etc., are in evidence.

The "tender" is driven by motor power, and contains two searchlights of 3,000 candle-power, with reels of 100 yards of cable to each, two cluster lamps of 300 candle-power, an air fan giving 400 cubic feet of air per minute for smoky basements; compartments containing four self-contained sets of breathing apparatus, enabling four men to live in an irrespirable atmosphere for one hour; twelve cylinders of oxygen and caustic soda charges for replenishing; and in addition the necessary hose and gear for getting to work at a fire.

CONGRESS "RE-UNION."

MRS. BESANT'S STATEMENT.

The following is Mrs. Besant's statement, appearing in the "New India," of which a telegraphic summary had been published in our Wednesday's issue, regarding the attempts she had made to bring about a "United" Congress and the causes of their failure.

As I have taken an active part in trying to bring about a United Congress, I think it is due to the Indian public to state what took place, and what I propose to do with regard to the Committee ordered by the Congress.

Before Mr. Gokhale's return to India, I declined to express an opinion on the actual steps which should be taken, holding that he should indicate the best method of procedure. With this in mind, I went to Poona to see him on his return, and I may state that one of the two amendments to Art. XX that I placed before the Subjects Committee had been drafted by Mr. Gokhale, and that he had been in favour of some such modification of the Constitution since the Calcutta Congress of 1912. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has stated that Mr. Gokhale spoke to him in London, and persuaded him to consent to this same amendment to the Constitution, it being his earnest desire that the breach should be closed, if possible.

At Poona, Mr. Subba Rao and myself had two long conversations with Mr. Tilak and some of his friends. We tried to persuade them to come in this year to the Congress under the Rule as it stood, and to help in the changing. They desired that a local society should be recognised, or a public meeting called, by the Porvincial Congress Committee for the election of delegates. Mr. Subba Rao agreed to see the Bombay Congress Committee on the matter. I promised to bring forward the amendment before the Subjects Committee, if on that body, and so the matter was left, with a reasonable certainty that the proposed change would be made. In Madras, a number of leading men pledged themselves to support the proposal.

MR. TILAK'S STATEMENT.

Most unfortunately, in a later meeting between Mr. Subba Rao and Mr. Tilak, the latter made a statement which created a serious difficulty. He said that through the aim of both the "Moderates" and the "Nationalists" was the same, namely the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire by constitutional means, there was a difference between the methods of the two schools, and that if the "Nationalist" party were enabled to rejoin the Congress, they would seek to obtain "recognition of their methods by educating public opinion and working for and securing a majority in the Congress if possible." This very naturally alarmed some of the Congress leaders, among them Mr. Gokhale, as it opened up an indefinite vista of conflicts, in which the Congress, instead of working to obtain its objects, was to spend its time in fighting over methods, the fighting to continue until some methods, *not those of the Congress at present*, should be substituted for these by a majority vote. They felt that, before agreeing to amend the rule of admission to the Congress in order to admit those who objected to it, it was necessary to know what were the methods for which a majority was to be secured in the Congress, and this at a critical time when all strength available was wanted to bring about changes to obtain Self-Government. The whole situation was altered by this unfortunate pronouncement. Did those now outside wish to come in to strengthen the Congress, to add to it new vigour and fresh life, or to change its methods? and if the latter, what was to be the nature of the change? Was the effort to bring upon union to create new strife, and to paralyse all serious work in favour of acrimonious discussions on methods?

NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO POSTPONE DISCUSSION.

The result was that while those who had pledged themselves to propose amendments—several of them under Mr. Gokhale's advice—did so, Mr. Gokhale felt that the proposed amendment should be put off for a year, so as to make sure that it would not open the door to a revival of old quarrels. And the large majority, taking the same view, demanded time to obtain information, and the matter was referred to a Committee.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters that Mr. Gokhale, who was known to be in favour of a change on the lines of one of the amendments, should have, in the end, advised a postponement of the question. But it is clear that judging by his experience of the past, he only did his duty to the Congress, in the face of Mr. Tilak's statement, revised by that gentleman himself, saying that the Congress must know what the methods were for which a majority was to be sought, before the Congress embarked on a warfare which would certainly fill up its time and stop its work.

Under these circumstances, having fulfilled my promise to bring forward a widening of Art. XX, I feel that I can go no further without a distinct statement from Mr. Tilak as to what are "their methods," which are to be substituted for those of the Congress, and what is implied in "working for and securing a majority in the Congress" for them. Does it mean that we are to turn aside from our work, and waste our time in futile internal conflict, when we ought to be joining together to prepare the demands which it is vital to press on the Government? Nothing would better please the bureaucracy than to see us thus turning our weapons against each other, while the great opportunity for securing freedom goes by.

A FRIENDLY REQUEST TO MR. TILAK.

For myself, I ask Mr. Tilak, in all friendliness, to make his meaning clear; to tell us what these "methods" are, and to assure us that he does not come into the Congress to work for any radical change in its methods, or any wrecking of its organisation, explaining the phrase used which has caused such natural alarm as to his intentions. If I have been mistaken in my belief that the difference of methods is merely the introduction of a little added vigour and insistence, and not a demand for a fundamental change, then I must regretfully give up any further effort to bring about a union which would not invigorate but would destroy the Congress, which is India's only representative institution, commit it to a period of strife when harmonious efforts are necessary, and radically change the methods of work which have done so much for India.

HOPE YET FOR UNION.

I submitted my paper to Mr. Gokhale, who was good enough to change what I said on the amendment into the statement that he had drafted it. I had refrained from connecting it with him, when I proposed it to Mr. Tilak, as the conversation with Mr. Gokhale was a private one.

I sent the above to Mr. Tilak from the Bombay Mail on January 20th, and it reached him on the 22nd morning. I received on January 30th a copy of the "Maharatta," with its answer to Professor Kale, and a friendly letter from Mr. Tilak, suggesting that I might publish that answer as a reply to the above. That does not meet the case. I worked for union, and have, perhaps, a certain claim that the answer to me shall be addressed to my own question. But I fully recognise, however much I regret, Mr. Tilak's right to decline to reply.

He also asks me to delay publishing my note for another month, until some other negotiations are completed. I have already delayed somewhat long in giving the statement which the public has a right to demand from me, and negotiations in which I am not concerned do not appear to me to justify further delay.

I recall to mind Mr. Tilak's statement in his letter of August 30th, 1914, that he was prepared to "co-operate with the Government," where he agreed with them, which is exactly the position of the Congress. It was this which encouraged me to work for union. I am not, therefore, without hope that others may succeed, where I have failed.

ARMY AIRMAN KILLED.

MAN WHO WON THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The relatives of Captain Walter Lawrence, of the 7th Battalion Essex Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, have been advised by the War Office that he was killed in a recent flying accident. Captain Lawrence says "The Standard," was an Italian Count in his own right, being the only son of the late Count Falcioni, who was married to an English woman. He selected the Army as his profession, became a naturalised British subject, adopting the name of Walter Lawrence, and entered the Essex Regiment. His first experience of flying was obtained in India, and he returned to England some three years ago and studied aviation seriously. Speedily obtaining his R.A.C. certificate under the tuition of the late Lieutenant Fleming, he soon gained his commission in the Royal Flying Corps. When war was declared he flew with a colleague from Dover to France and, with the exception of one brief visit to home quite recently, he remained in France to the time of his death.

He was honoured by the President of the French Republic, and received the Gold Cross of the Legion of Honour. The incident that obtained for him this recognition is worthy of being placed on record. Flying on one occasion over the enemy's lines, his engine seized up and he was forced to descend. His mechanic was wounded, and this added to the danger. They managed, however, to take cover in a ditch to await developments. In a short time they spied a motor car coming along containing a German officer, who, out of natural curiosity, alighted to survey the damaged machine, but soon found himself looking into the barrel of Captain Lawrence's revolver.

The pilot forced him back into the car, and with the pistol held to his ribs was "persuaded" to show the two Englishmen the road through the German lines to the English camp, at the same time being clearly given to understand what the result would be should he by sign or shout disclose the identity of his companions. Captain Lawrence told the story when he was in England, and said: "He was a brave laddie. Sighting a party of Uhlans he shouted out. Of course, he at once paid the penalty. We reached our lines in safety, and counted 86 bullet holes in the car."

WOMEN IN WAR.

SPLENDID COURAGE OF A RUSSIAN NURSE

After adventures instinct with pluck and self-sacrifice on the battlefield Mlle. Ludmila Alexinsky has died at her home near Odessa. She is the seventeenth Russian Red Cross sister who has been killed in the war or has died from wounds.

Mlle. Alexinsky, says an Exchange Petrograd correspondent, was present as a Red Cross sister at the battle of Gumbinnen in August. When helping to carry a wounded man out of fire she was wounded by a bullet in the hand. After recovery she was transferred to the army of General Ruzski in Galicia. She was present at three Galician battles. At Rozwadok a doctor whom she was assisting was killed by a shell, his body being flung against Mlle. Alexinsky with such force that she was stunned.

After a few week's rest she again returned to the front. She helped to succour numerous German wounded, and at one battle was 17 hours under fire. Finding that entrenchment warfare did not give good scope for her work Mlle. Alexinsky went to South Poland. She was present at the storming of Petrokoff by the Austrians. As she left the town she was wounded in the shoulder. She was taken to Moscow, and afterwards to South Russia, where she died from blood poisoning.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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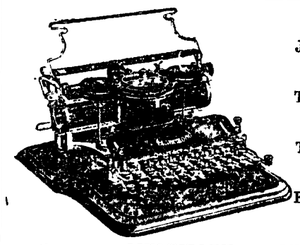

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WHAT BRITISH FLEET HAS DONE.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S VIEWS

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Mr. Archibald Hurd communicates to the "Daily Telegraph" the testimony which Admiral C. J. Badger, until lately Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy, has recently given before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives. This officer has served in the American fleet for forty-one years, and is one of the most talented and experienced of its representatives. His opinion of the advantages which the British and French Fleets have gained he has summarised as follows:

"1. Confined the German and Austrian main fleets to their own ports.

2. Practically closed all oceans and seas, except the Baltic, to German and Austrian commerce.

3. Enabled all lesser portions of their fleets—cruisers, scouts, torpedo and air craft, transports, and mining vessels—to carry on their operations unhindered by the enemies' main fleets.

4. Kept open their own trade routes and those of their Allies, except in the Baltic, thus giving life to themselves while in a measure smothering their enemies.

Concerning the German battleships, he indicated the following as the advantages.

By the superiority of the German battle fleet in the Baltic over that of Russia Germany has been able to do in that sea what the superior British and French fleets have accomplished on the oceans, the Mediterranean, and the North Sea.

Notwithstanding the daring and brilliant exploits of the German submarines, the sea control of the Allies remains substantially unaffected. They receive munitions, food, and supplies from all quarters of the globe, their credit remains sustained, their armies continue to be transported over seas; while the ports of their enemies remain closed, their foreign commerce remains in abeyance, their fleets are confined to their own ports, and they are thrown almost entirely upon their own resources for munitions, food, and supplies of every kind for both their military forces and their civil population.

Notwithstanding the efficiency shown by the German submarines, they have not yet been able to change in the slightest degree the sea disadvantage under which that nation labours, because of the greater strength of the battle fleets arrayed against it.

I believe that the control of the sea will be maintained in this war and in all future wars by the nation having the most powerful seagoing and sea-keeping fleet, and that because of a few daring and successful exploits of what all acknowledge to be useful and powerful adjuncts of the fleet we should not rush to the decision that the submarine, as at present developed, has proved itself powerful enough to control the sea, which control must be the end and aim of all great naval wars. That is what I think the fleets are doing at present."

There is no equivocation about this verdict on "The British Navy and its Work." Experienced sailors are not misled by the bluster of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and his satellites or by incidents of no military consequence. They know that Germany is being strangled and ruined.

BATTLESHIP VERSUS SUBMARINE.

In this connection it is of interest to quote the considered view, also given before the Congressional Committee, of Admiral F. F. Fletcher, who succeeded Admiral Badger in the supreme command at sea. This officer was asked what he thought of the exploits of the submarines. He replied with deliberation:

There has been considerable discussion about the submarine versus the battleship—the submarine and other weapons of that character. The use of the submarine with its torpedoes in warfare may be designated as a weapon of opportunity. If the opportunity occurs for its use it is formidable and destructive, but a skilful enemy need not permit the opportunity to occur. In all naval wars there have been employed weapons of a similar character. There have been in use fireships, the bomb or exploding ships, spar torpedoes, automobile torpedoes, mines, and obstruction for the defence of coasts and harbours, but none of these weapons have ever won battles or even materially assisted in the big battles that finally decided the war.

Every new weapon of this character when it first appears appeals to our imagination, and we are apt to say that it changes the character of warfare. But such is not the case, as is shown by the whole history of the development of weapons of war. Twenty-five years ago had some inventor said, "I have here a weapon that will run beneath the surface of the water at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour for 6,000 or 10,000 yards, which will carry 200 lb., of dynamite, and, when pointed in the direction of a battleship, will go in an absolutely straight line, steered by a gyroscope to the point aimed at," everybody would have been tempted to say, "That ends the day of the battleship."

"IT WILL NOT WIN BATTLES"

Continuing the discussion of this subject, this distinguished American officer remarked:

But to-day every navy in the world has a weapon of that character, and yet we still have the battleship larger and stronger than ever. The only thing that weapons of this kind do is to delay or obstruct the movements of the main force of battleships but eventually the final clash is decided when the battleships come together. The submarine is ony another means of getting near a battleship in order to fire a torpedo. The first torpedo that was used, about fifty years ago, was used on the end of a spar rigged out from a little boat. It was a new weapon, and naturally no defence had been developed, and it destroyed or disabled four or five big ships before the defence was developed. Then came the automobile torpedo, the present Whitehead, that would run under water for three or four hundred yards. That was first used in 1877, and it destroyed or disabled three or four ships.

Now, all those same weapons are comparatively useless to-day, because the defence has been developed, and so it will be with the surmarine. Its first attempt will be heralded with some success. In the development of any offensive weapon it is naturally followed by development of the defence which does not appear until later. The submarine is the latest weapon, and the against it is not yet fully developed, but in the natural progress of all such development the submarine will take its place alongside of the spar torpedo and the automobile torpedo and every other anxiliary weapon of that character. It will be able to delay, obstruct, and hamper the movements of the main force, but it will not win battles.

After these two statements we can be in no doubt, first, as to what is the opinion of sailors the world over as to the work which the British Fleet has done, and secondly, as to the place which the battleship still holds as the arbitor of sea power.

"EARTH'S UNSTABLE CRUST."

WHAT PRODUCES EARTHQUAKES.

Secrets about earthquakes were revealed at Kensington Town Hall yesterday afternoon to a large audience of young prople and a good many parents and adult friends. Mr. C. Carus-Wilson was the wizard who, at the behest of the Royal Geographical Society, made science simple, and he labelled his made science simple, and he labelled his lecture. "The Earth's Unstable Crust."

The "crust" of the earth, about which learned people can tell a lot to the ignorant though they continually lament the limits of their own knowledge, is put down at about fifty miles. Scientists stop there because they cannot get deeper. They agree that the inside of this pie is very hot; far too hot to be comfortable; hotter, in fact, than anything that can be imagined on top. Where the heat comes from is a topic that provides a great difference of opinion. Some will have it that the earth is merely a bit of the sun, and has not had time to cool off since it left its parent. Others contend that the heat is maintained by chemical action. The friction caused by pressure and strains is another theory, and, again, the presence of radium is suggested.

In any case, assuming that the earth is cooling, the lecturer showed his youthful audience how mountain ranges are formed by the shrinking surface squeezing up masses here and there. This has resulted in some curious changes. Rocks that at one time were at the bottom of the sea are now high up on mountain tops. Nor have these movements ceased yet. The Scandinavian peninsula is doing a sort of see-saw. It is a somewhat slow one; seven feet in 100 years. From observations kept during the last century and a half it appears that the southern portion of the peninsula is sinking into the sea, while the northern part is going up in the air. In other parts of the world similar movements are going on. The children wanted something quicker.

What produces earthquakes? Mr. Carus-Wilson confessed his ignorance, and the young people sympathised. Possibly when the earth is trying to adjust itself to its decreasing waist measurement, some thing snaps—miles of rock. Then there is a commotion that passes over the surface of the earth like waves on the sea. If the shock is a severe one there are tales of devestation and misery. But there are hundreds of shocks that do little or no damage. Little adjustments are constantly going on even in this country, but we have not been troubled with anything very serious in the earthquake line for many years.

GERMANS AND IRELAND.

In response to an invitation for an expression of opinion in regard to the speech of Professor Kuno Meyer, which is alleged to have been delivered to an Irish audience in New York, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., makes an effective reply, in the course of which he says: "I cannot restrain a feeling of disappointment that the professor should try to exploit the respect which his contributions to Celtic literature have won him among Irishmen to tempt them to courses at once ruinous and base. What are Irish Nationalists asked by him to do? To fight against the principle of nationality, the principle for which Ireland has fought during seven centuries of repeated defeat, and has now finally vindicated. Irish Nationalists are to help Germany in destroying the principle of nationality in the case of Belgium, of France, of the Poles, the Danes, and the Frenchmen of Germany; and finally, in the case of the Slavs of Germany's ally in Austro-Germany.

"As to the promises of a separate and independent Ireland, which Dr. Meyer professes to offer Ireland in return for abandoning the policy of national honour and national safety, it is not his or his country's to give, and if Germany could conquer England and rule Ireland, I assume that Ireland would have the same toleration for her national aspirations and her language as Germany so generously bestows on her Poles, her Danes and and her Frenchmen. But Dr. Meyer knows that the German navy has as much chance of invading Ireland successfully as of reaching the moon."

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"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.
Jintan Factory Osaka Japan
Sole Agents
JINTAN AGENCY
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Is obtainable from all Chemists.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required.
Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.
We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.
We hire out furniture at most moderate rates Whole bungalows furnished at Rs. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

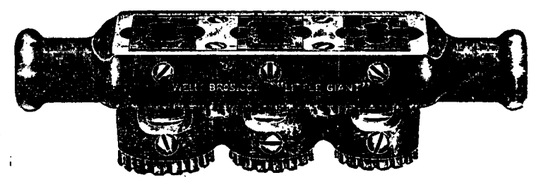
KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

No. 36, Chakla, Bazaar,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

PEARL CANE MILL.

(ANIMAL POWER)

Has three Horizontal Extra Heavy Self-adjusting Rolls. Subjected to severe tests by several Agricultural Farms and recommended as the Best mill for India.



Bullock and Hand Hoes, Scrapers, Deep Well Pumps, Oil Engines, Railway Stores, Workshop Tools, and Sanitary Ware always in stock for immediate delivery.

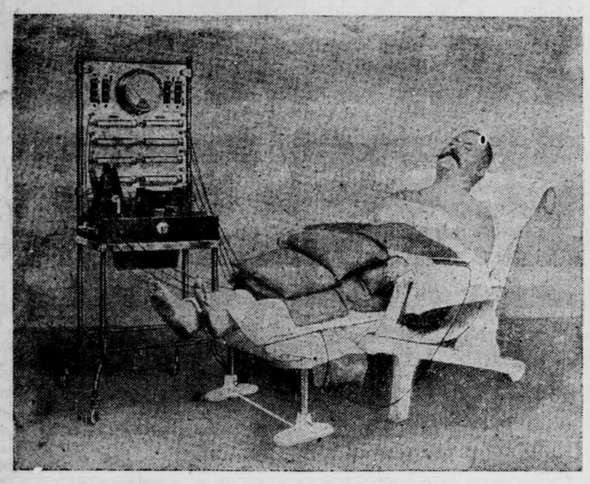
CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

WHETHER WELL OR ILL YOU SHOULD READ THIS.

We give below a few illustrations of the Several ELECTRO and PHYSIO-THERAPEUTIC methods employed in the treatment of diseases and the results produced by the same from the very words of the sufferers who took a course of treatment at our hands.

NAGLESCHMIDT BERGONIC CURRENTS.



For the cure of Obesity, Cardiac Derangements, Diseases due to defective Elimination, Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc.

Since the year 1900 the MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE fills a want in Bombay of scientific establishments for the treatment of chronic diseases, is easily proved by the great success it has had in the treatment of various diseases, by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS.

Electricity is not a cure-all, and will not take the place of all other remedies, but should be used in conjunction with other means and methods of treatment wherever and whenever indicated, only applying electricity when it seems most indicated just as you would any other form of treatment.

Enthusiasts are all right, but some time they overdo it, and make promises they cannot fulfil and often disappoint themselves and patients.

MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The Institute is personally supervised by a Specialist, who has successfully worked in the largest Hospitals in the lines of Electro, Mechano, Thermo, Radio, Masso and Psycho-Therapy under the ablest men on the continents of Europe and America, and possesses the highest credentials.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

By a special arrangement the services and advice of Physician Specialist in Eye, Skin, Specific Diseases, Diseases of the Nervous System and Brain and Diseases of Women and Children are placed at the disposal of patients. The Specialists are all physicians of several years' successful practice in Bombay, and have had their education in their Specialities in Europe and America. We are living in an age of Specialists and as one Doctor cannot excel in the treatment of all diseases, a Union of Physicians has been formed and whenever it is found necessary, a Specialist in his own line is employed to do the necessary work for patients undergoing treatment at the Institute without any extra charge.

Reviews and reports which redound credit on the scientific methods of treatment of diseases employed at the Medico Electric Institute, which have appeared from time to time in local English and Gujarati newspapers and periodicals can be seen at the Institute. However, the extracts of a few reviews and reports are given below, as the various reports and reviews if put in print in full would unnecessarily occupy larger space.

"REPUBLICAN GAZETTE," America:—"Dr. Meherji is a cultured gentleman and scholar, who is much interested in all modern methods of treating diseases, especially with Electric and X-Ray apparatus. He has been studying with Dr. Bennett of our city, etc."

"TIMES OF INDIA":—

CURATIVE ELECTRICITY.

Electricity has of recent years been brought into the service of man by Physicians and has been proved to be efficacious in bringing about a real and permanent cure in cases where drugs have been found unavailing. Bombay has for some years had in her midst a Medico-Electric Institute in Esplanade Road, where many cases have been successfully treated by advanced methods and much relief has been afforded to sufferers from various diseases. One distinct advantage offered by the Institute lies in the provision it makes for the treatment of certain specific diseases of the skin, the eye, the brain, etc., by specialists, who have had their education and training in several specialities in Europe and America and whose services are at the disposal of patients without any extra charge.

"ADVOCATE OF INDIA":—"The Doctor has published pamphlets in English, in which he has tried in an able manner to explain to the public the advantages of Electric treatment over other methods of curing diseases."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE":—"The results obtained by the Specialist of the Institute, Dr. Munchersha Hormusji Meherji, in the treatment of chronic diseases are vouched for by the testimonials he has received."

THE "BEHAR TIMES":—"We can say the methods of treatment adopted by the Institute are unique yet so simple and effective that people suffering from chronic and what are called incurable diseases will do well to give a trial to Dr. Munchersha's treatment."

THE "ORIENTAL REVIEW":—"The Institute is before the Bombay Public since the year 1900 and has proved itself a blessing to ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities belonging to the learned professions, such as the medical, legal and ecclesiastical."

"JAME-JAMSHED":—"The methods of treating diseases by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics without the use of drugs though new in Bombay, as they become better known to the public, will prove more successful in the hands of experts like Dr. Meherji, leaves no doubt."

"SANJ VARTMAN":—"One who wishes to have a clear idea about the effect of Electro-therapeutics in the treatment of diseases could not do anything better than investigate into the scientific methods of treating diseases employed at the well-known Medico-Electric Institute, which is under the able management of Dr. Meherji.

"Several progressive members of the medical profession have also sent their chronics to the Institute for treatment in which remarkably beneficial results have been given.

"The records which are open for inspection prove the cure of chronic diseases of 1 to 17 years standings."

Besides the above we can, if necessary, quote other extracts, reviews and correspondence which have appeared in other periodicals which have been left out thinking enough has been said already.

Though it is to our own advantage to publish in detail letters and testimonials sent to us, we would not do so in compliance to a standing promise given to several patients not to ventilate their diseases and because we would be thereby preventing a number of sensitive sufferers from coming under our treatment who do not wish their diseases to be talked about by the public.

Many have expressed their desire to make any use we like of the testimonials sent to us, hence we are not prevented from showing the originals to any sufferers. To save the trouble of the reader from going over a number of testimonials stating to have cured some particular disease, one or two only of each kind are mentioned in brief.

WHAT MEMBERS OF THE RECOGNISED MEDICAL PROFESSION HAVE TO SAY.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Electrical Department of the Leading London Hospital states:

Dr. M. H. Meherji has made good use of the extensive opportunities afforded him here to improve his knowledge of Electro-Therapeutics and Radiology and Radio Therapy and I have a very high opinion of his ability in these respects. Dr. Meherji has a brilliant career before him and I shall watch his future work with great interest.

A certain M.D., B.S., Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, England, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. L.M., ecc., Edinburg and A.C.P., London writes:—

In all my dealings with Dr. M. H. Meherji, I have found him thoroughly honest and reliable. Several times I entrusted my patients to his care during my absence and they speak highly of him as a physician particularly as an Electro-therapeutist, etc.

AN OLD MEDICAL GRADUATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURED OF GOUT.

My dear Doctor,

* * * Many thanks for the interest you have shown in my case. At present my foot is much better than what it was at any time and I feel no hesitation in stating that it was due to your very kind treatment by the hot air bath, etc.

HYSTERICAL ATONY OF THE BLADDER.

A DOCTOR THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * I am thoroughly satisfied by your Electric treatment given to one of my patients who was suffering from Hysterical Atony of the Bladder. The case was of such a nature that nothing short of Electricity could have done her good and I am glad to say that you have fully satisfied me on the case. Trusting you are well, etc.

The Assistant Surgeon, R.I.M.S. "Canning," writes:—

Dear Dr. Meherji,

I gained lots of information from you, and I am confident that Electricity in conjunction with drugs will prove a great advancement in the science of medicine. Your Electric Chair is a splendid invention, etc.

WHAT AN L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., HAS TO SAY:

Dear Dr. Meherji,

* * *

The knowledge that I have received at your hands in Physio-Therapeutics I value so much that I would not part with it for 10 times the amount I have paid you for it. Wishing you the greatest success in your noble work with best wishes.

TESTIMONIALS.

An English Lady postpones going to England for treatment.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

As respects my health, your treatment, and care have quite restored it and I see no reason to the having to return to England on that score. With your abilities as an Electrician and Hypnotist, your perseverance and determination to succeed in cases that would dishearten many medical men from the outset, you should stand in the foremost rank of doctors here.

I shall always be most grateful for all you have done for me, etc.

ALCOHOL HABIT TO GET SLEEP CURED.

An European Engineer in Government service writes:—

My dear Doctor,

Now that I have been under your electrical treatment over a month I find great benefit. I can eat more and digest better. I have more muscular energy. I don't feel nervous as I used to. I can sleep naturally and don't need to take a certain amount of alcohol to get sleep, a habit I contracted from the advice of a drug doctor, a stiff feeling in my hip and knee has also left me and I can ride the bike every day with pleasure, etc.

ASTHMA AND NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.

My dear Doctor,

Kindly permit me to express my earnest gratitude to you for the great benefit my dear mother has derived from your medical and electrical treatment. She was suffering from a troublesome type of asthma and nervous irritability, and she went to you after she had failed to obtain relief at the hands of renowned doctors. None of her relatives ever anticipated such a rapid recovery as was achieved in her case! † † † With a reiterated expression of gratitude, etc.

BAD STOMACH, DIM SIGHT, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Dear Doctor,

I had been a constant sufferer from severe pain in the back and all along the spine. I could not retain my afternoon meal any time and used to bring it up every day. A severe headache bothered me and cutting pain in my legs made my life thoroughly miserable. I was advised by a friend to consult you. On doing so, I must state that all my complaints have been totally removed, not only that but though fifty years old, I feel myself healthy in every respect and able to do my work cheerfully. My sight which was getting dim has also improved remarkably, etc.

CYSTITIS, ETC.,

Dear Sir,

I feel to-day, I should say better, than what I was, after undergoing a treatment at the Sir J. J. Hospital, six months as indoor and about three years as outdoor patient and this with comparatively less medications at your hand.

For a month or so from the nature of progress in my health, I look forward not prospectively but assertively for a remanent cure to me by your extremely kind and attentive aid, etc.

CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION AND NEURASTHENIA.

An Electrical Engineer writes:—

Dear Doctor,

As you know I was suffering from frequency of urine, constipation, indigestion and nervous debility for nearly three years before I put myself under your treatment. But I am much pleased to inform you that by your treatment I got much relief within ten days, with very little of medicines which is an evidence of your scientific and recent methods. I feel myself highly obliged to you and will try my best to recommend you to others, etc.

HALF HEADACHE FOR 17 YEARS.

Had tried all specifics for headache.

Dear Doctor,

In reply to your kind inquiries regarding my health, I am glad to be able to say that, thanks to your treatment of my case of chronic half-headache, I have now been quite free from any return of it for the last three months. This happy result, I attribute entirely to your careful and intelligent treatment of my complaint, to which I have been a martyr for the last 17 years, the attacks recurring most persistently every 3 or 4 days. I may also mention that previous to placing myself under your treatment I had consulted numerous other medical men and had tried almost all the known so-called specifics for headache without avail. I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my sense of indebtedness to you for the great improvement in my general state of health, in addition to the freedom which I now enjoy from the distressing headaches from which I used, until recently, to suffer, etc.

UNBEARABLE PAIN IN THE KNEE

Dear Doctor,

I am glad to state that, having undergone your electrical treatment for my right knee, which was dislocated and was used to give way from its right place, causing unbearable pain, I feel now alright, very easy and the pain which I used to suffer is entirely gone away for which I am highly thankful to you, etc.

HYSTERIA.

For a week the patient did not open her eyes, refused food and was quite unmanageable.

Dear Doctor,

It is now a year and a half that I waited to write to you, just to see whether the immense benefit my wife derived, from your hands, lasts long.

As you know she was under the treatment of my family doctor who is a well-known medical man in Bombay for chorea. She was a little improved, but after some time she began to have strange hysterical fits, which gradually increased to a very alarming state. The state was so severe that almost for a week she did not open her eyes, refused food and was quite unmanageable. Then at the request of Dr. . . . I called Dr. . . . for consultation, but this too produced no effect. Then on my doctor's proposal you were called in for treatment and through your great trouble, care and perseverance my wife has been perfectly cured of the disease and has remained in that good state ever since and this, I dare say, is the result of your scientific methods of treatment by electricity.

With many thanks, etc.

NEURALGIA, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND MALARIAL FEVER MADE THE SUFFERER MISERABLE FOR TEN YEARS.

Dear Doctor,

It is now close on ten years that I have been a sufferer from neuralgia, constipation, nervous dyspepsia and malarial fever. I placed myself under several well-known physicians in Bombay besides being a patient in the European General Hospital on five different occasions but without any beneficial results. One treated me for dyspepsia, another for congested liver, another for neurastnenia, but all to no purpose, for it was only a temporary relief and each and every doctor finding no improvement in me, finally ordered me to go for a change, in fact was told that the climate of Bombay did not agree with me. Alas! it was a desperate situation for me. I was a most intense sufferer and distracted beyond conception which death alone could only relieve. To think that I have undergone all these miseries of wearisome nights and days, sometimes in severe pain and agony, not only of body but of mind, I am surprised to realize it now, my altered position, never in the least thinking that I would ever regain health and strength. Medicines, patent and dispensed, did me no earthly good, with horror I used to turn away from my food, in fact lived entirely on slops for nearly two years with the result that I became extremely weak and nervous and my constitution shattered and full of evil forebodings. Since placing myself under your treatment there has been quite a remarkable change in me, my digestion has vastly improved; neuralgia, which at one time nearly drove me mad and considered chronic, disappeared, in fact all those bad symptoms have been overcome and I have never felt so well and strong for years, and am glad to say through your mode of treatment I am on the high way to recovery. In conclusion, I beg to offer my inexpressible gratitude for all you have done for me in being the means of restoration to health once more, etc.

SCIATICA.

Dear Doctor,

In reply to your very kind inquiry about my health, I have to state that my pain in the leg (sciatica) has been completely cured and I am in perfect health. You have worked very hard for me for which I feel highly obliged and shall never forget your kindness.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND INTERMITTENT BEATING OF THE HEART.

An official in the Bombay Secretariat writes:—

Dear Doctor,

When I first consulted you, about a month ago, I was suffering greatly from pains in my body and what I thought was weakness of the heart. Now the pains trouble me very slightly, my digestion is much improved and in consequence I hardly suffer from shortness of breath and intermittent beating of the heart, etc.

HEARING RESTORED.

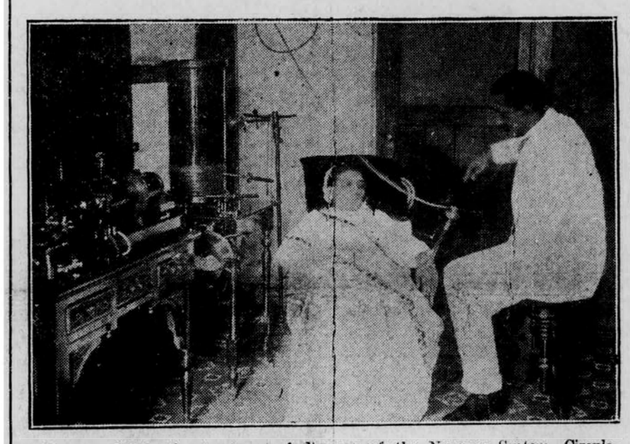
Dear Doctor,

As per your personal advice I have been embrocating the lotion around my ear twice a day till the medicine entirely absorbs. It is one month since I am under your treatment, and I am glad that I have been rapidly improving. I was hearing the ticks of my watch from the right ear only from a distance of a foot and my left ear was dead to the ticks. Now I can hear the watch ticks from the right ear from a distance of five yards and from my left ear also from a distance of two feet, but the sound of ticks differs in both ears. Right ear brings bell metal sound and the left a very dull sound. I thank you cordially for the favour you have done me which no physician was able to do in my case. I have been promulgating your pamphlet all over this place.

IONIC MEDICATION: PASSING DRUGS BY A SPECIAL ELECTRIC PROCESS INTO ANY PART WHERE WE WANT THE ACTION OF CERTAIN DRUGS.

Very useful in certain Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgias, Stricture and Certain Eye Diseases.

HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS (VACUUM ELECTRODES) AND OTHER METHODS.



Very useful in the treatment of diseases of the Nervous System, Circulation, Respiration, Elimination and Skin Diseases which do not yield to drugs.

PAINLESS ELECTRIC TREATMENT.

For permanent removal of Facial Blemishes, Naevi, Pimples, Warts, Moles and Superfluous Hairs.

SUPER-HEATED AIR BATHS (ABOVE 300 DEG. FARNH) PALLERMAN'S SYSTEM.

Very successful in treatments of Muscular and Articular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Inflammation, Stiff Joints, etc.

MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE.

Tele. No. 2535.

(Established 1900)

129, Esplanade Rd., Fort; (1st floor Next to Leach and Weborny, Oppt. Clock Tower.)

Treatment of chronic diseases by Electricity, Bergonic, Oudin, D'Arsonval, High Frequency, and other Currents; Ionic medications, X-rays, Violet rays, Manual, Swedish, Vibratory and Electric Massage, Ozone gas inhalations, Mechanical Developing, Light, Sun, Colour, Super-heated air baths, Hydric, Psychic, Dietic and other modern [redacted].

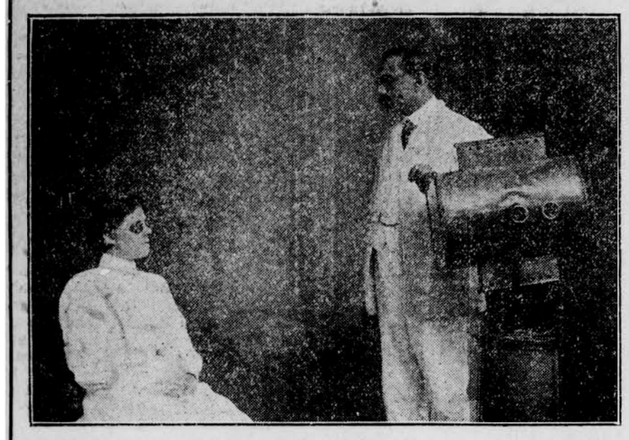
A SHORT RESUME OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORK

DONE IN THE TREATMENT OF

CHRONIC DISEASES

By Electro and Physio-Therapeutic Methods.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF RAYS.



Useful in Cases of Chronic Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Aches and Pains in any part of the body. Headaches, etc.

A CONSTANT SUFFERER FROM MALARIAL FEVER AND RHEUMATISM.

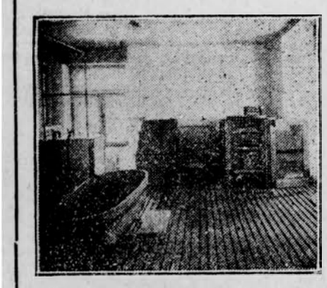
My dear Dr. Munchersha,

In the interest of suffering humanity let me candidly inform you that after I took electrical treatment at your hands for some time, I have completely shaken off the attacks of malarious fever from which I was off and on suffering since the last several years.

I was, moreover, occasionally prone to rheumatic tendency but that also, I am glad to say, has disappeared since I resorted to the above treatment of electricity.

Should ignorant people become sceptical and question the efficacy of this great science, you are at full liberty to show this letter to them or refer them to me personally.

MEDICATED HOT AIR LIGHT HYDRO ELECTRIC AND OTHER BATHS.



Soothing Treatment in Acute and Chronic Diseases, different baths can be given at the patient's residence.

X-RAY EXAMINATION.

By this method we detect fractured and diseased bones. Very successful in the examination and treatment of diseases of certain organs.

X-RAY PHOTO.

This photo represents the bones of the hand and the arrow shows a fracture of the long bone. X-Ray photos are very useful in cases of fractures, dislocations, stones in the kidney and bladder and in many other diseased conditions.

RHEUMATISM.

All the joints were inflamed and painful: my case was getting hopeless.

Dear Doctor Meherji,

When I first came to you I never thought I would be completely cured as I tried so many doctors and drugs that my case was getting hopeless. After undergoing a course of electric treatment at your hands, all my joints which were inflamed and painful, as I was suffering from a bad type of rheumatism have been completely cured. Not only that my general health has been improved very much in every direction.

PARALYSIS.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely sorry to say my attendance at your Institute these last few days was obliged to be interrupted owing to Mrs. . . . illness and I beg you will pardon my not being able to come. I am, however, pleased to report that during that time I have kept very well indeed, and the progress I have been making, since my last report, has been most satisfactory . . . my paralysis has met with marked success under your ingenious electric treatment, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived both mentally and physically since being under your miraculous cure, etc., etc.

Another paralysis patient writes—

* * * I have been very much benefitted by the treatment and I think in times to come the electrical mode of treatment carried on by Dr. Munchersha will be the best in diseases which medical men look upon as incurable. I think Dr. Munchersha if he pursues his present profession is certain to do great good to his fellow countrymen. In my opinion his method of treatment should be followed with great zeal because that is the only true way of being relieved of great malady.

SLEEPLESSNESS AND COUGH.

Dear Doctor,

I must thank you very much for all the trouble you are taking for my beloved husband. I shall always be very grateful for your kind attention. I find he is much improved already in his general health. His cough is less troublesome, he sleeps better and I don't think he gets that low fever at all now. He also seems in better spirits and more cheerful than he was a few days back, etc.

A sufferer from uric acid diathesis and pain in the kidneys, who had undergone electrical treatment, writes—

My Dear Doctor.

I have taken full advantage of your advice to flush the kidneys with a copious supply of water. The result is that even in this trying season I do not require a grain of lithia or even a bottle of soda water. I have entirely given up drugging my system, etc.

PAIN IN THE KIDNEYS.

Dear Doctor,

I have no pain at all in the left kidney and in the right the pain, as I wrote to you, is getting diminished every day. From this it is certain that by the time I finish half the medicine I shall be perfectly cured, etc.

HYSTERICAL PARALYSIS.

My Dear Dr. Meherji,

* * *

As regards yourself I have no words to express my deep gratitude at restoring my daughter . . . . from a state of nervous prostration to vigour and health. Those who saw her thought she would be a poor cripple for a good long time and all the linaments and ointments stocked by Kemp and Treacher would not suffice to give tone to her nerves. Indeed you have worked a miracle in her case and by your genteel and conscientious manner of treatment you have won the love of both—your patients and my deep deep gratitude. Success to your Institute is bound to come of its own accord because therein is an eminent doctor who has a head full of his science and a heart for the welfare of his patients. So I would wish the doctor a very long life full of health, vigour and peace so as to be able to carry on his work of healing the poor suffering public and may success attend him in every individual case.

MELANCHOLIA.

Dear Dr.

About six months ago my daughter . . . was suffering from hysteria, depression of brain and melancholia and her case grew worse day by day and at last she became so much depressed that she did not eat or drink anything and we were obliged to feed her through the nose by means of a tube for about two months. She would not talk and would not even go to answer nature's calls. In fact her mind was altogether deranged. She was under the treatment of several best doctors . . . . . and all kinds of Talismanic treatments were tried but she was getting worse every day. At last she was placed under your treatment and after 10 days' treatment she began to get better and the same treatment being continued for some days more she was entirely cured, of all the ailments, for which I do not know how to thank you. I am very glad to say that she is as cheerful as she was before the attacks of these diseases

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

Enclosed is what I promised you yesterday, You are welcome to it as from a grateful patient who in a short time did feel the improvement promised, where others in the same profession did not know how to treat, I hope the entire result you anticipate will soon be verified and I will thus be free from this very sad complaint shortly. Thanking you again and again for what you have already achieved. * * *

A EUROPEAN LADY WHO NEVER HAD A PERFECT USE OF HER LEGS FOR FIVE YEARS WAS COMPLETELY CURED.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

Mrs. . . . . had never had perfect use of her legs since our first baby was born in 1902 and that in spite of a deal of expense with doctors. When I first called you it was with difficulty and assistance that she could walk across the room although it was a month after the last baby was born and I must admit that she began to improve from the first day's treatment and walked with confidence, now, upstairs on the third day. In conclusion I much regret not having heard of your treatment earlier.

A certain L.M. and S., M.D. writes:—

My dear Dr. Meherji,

Kindly take charge of the case and treat her independently of me. I have asked the father to leave the case in your sole charge, etc.

A Doctor thanks for curing his brother of neuritis.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

I am informed that my brother has been to you for Electric treatment and you were very kind to him. I am glad to say he feels much better and is really grateful to you.

A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY DOCTOR STATES:

My dear Doctor,

The bearer is a particular friend's son in whom I feel much interested. He has tried a lot of drugs without any benefit. I have advised him to see you about his illness. Kindly do the best you can and oblige etc.

The patient was suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, Headache, Dyspepsia, etc. and has been successfully cured.

ROENTGEN SOCIETY.

A request was made by the Secretary of the Roentgen Society for Dr. M. H. Meherji to read a paper before the general meeting of the members in the year 1902.

NEURASTHENIA.

An official of the Bombay High Court found the treatment beneficial in his case.

Dear Doctor,

I have found the treatment beneficial so far. * * * I find your oxygenised glycerine very useful for my herpes, etc.

WRITERS CRAMPS.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

I write this to thank you very much in restoring my left hand to its original condition. As you are aware I was suffering from Writers cramps and I commenced your treatment when my left hand was gradually weakenod. By the regular electrical treatment I underwent my left hand gradually but visibly improved and now I am able to use my left hand as heretofore. Again thanking you for your care and trouble.

PYSCHO-THERAPEUTIC METHODS OR MENTAL MEDICINES.

Useful in Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, Hysteria, Melancholia, Mental Perversions, Defective Memory, Different Harassing Thoughts, Mental Depression, Hallucinations, Addiction to Wicked Habits, etc.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN'S USELESS HAND WAS RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL CONDITION.

Dear Dr. Meherji,

* * *

When I came to you early in October you very kindly promised to undertake my case but stated you then thought that with 3 or 4 months' careful treatment my hand would improve a good deal and that probably in six months my hand would be quite restored to me. Three months have not quite elapsed and already thanks to your care and zeal I am able to write this letter with my right hand the first and second fingers and thumb being sufficiently pliable to enable me fairly to hold and control my pen. I can also flax my wrist without any pain and my entire right arm is very much healthier and stronger than when I came to you in October last. I have also increased in weight a couple of pounds and I feel stronger and brighter in every way. I am also confident that another month's treatment by your electrical and other scientific methods will give me back the perfect use of my right hand and will also restore me to perfect health I thank you most sincerely and heartily for all your kind, care and attention and shall not fail to tell others of your great success.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF A RAJPUTANA DARBAR WRITES:—

Dear Dr. Meherji,

* * * *

I need not mention that His Highness highly appreciated your services and has been pleased with you in every way and wishes you all success. With all my good wishes, etc.

A number of persons suffering from backaches, gravel, rheumatism, gout, etc., have been successfully cured as the cause of the above diseases was removed, which, in the majority of the cases, was found to be an excess of uric acid in the system.

TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASE BY ELECTRICITY.

Dear Doctor,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for curing my son Vithaldas of palpitation of the heart. You have taken much trouble for me and my son for which I heartily thank you.

TREMOR OF THE HAND.

Dear Doctor,

I will look upon it as a mark of favour if you will accept the thing I have sent you per bearer of this note. Besides you will notice from this handwriting some change in the tremor of my hand as it grows steadier day by day under your kind treatment, etc.

THE OPINION OF A LONDON SPECIALIST.

The wife of an English Colonel writes from London—

Dear Doctor,

Many thanks for the hair tonic prescription which I received quite safely. Colonel * * * as under the treatment of a Specialist. He says exactly the same you said. * * * He is doing wonderfully well, etc.

Scientific literature on the Special Diseases of men and women and their treatment by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics will be sent on request.

These special methods of treatment are original, and most successful where other methods have failed as can be seen on reading the testimonials and the literature.

TREATMENT FOR LADIES.

The Institute Specialist in Advanced Therapeutics has made a special study in London for the trea ment of female ailments, defective skins, treatment of superfluou Hair, Moles, Warts, Neuralgias, Hysterics, Headaches, Weak Back, etc., by Massage, Electricity and Baths.

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Very successful for cases of Low Vitality, Paralysis, Constipation, Insomnia, Neuralgias, Rheumatism, Stiff Knee and other Joints, Sprains, Sciatica, etc., etc.

METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED.

Although the time has not yet come to dispense with drugs or surgical operations entirely, yet the Specialist has personally witnessed and successfully treated numerous chronic complaints by drugless methods in different parts of Europe and America, and in this Institute the very treatment for which a large number of invalids go to Europe every year, has been successfully applied. It would therefore be advantageous to invalids, intending to visit Europe for treatment, to pay a visit to this Institute before they do so.

A wise discrimination is necessary to successful Therapeutics. Open Air Sanatoria Methods, Electricity in various forms. Ionic Medication, High Frequency Currents, X-Rays Violet and other Rays, Manual-Swedish, Vibratory, Electric and Vitiac Massage, Ozone Gas Inhalation, Mechanical Developing, Light, Sun Colour and Superheated Air Baths. Hydric, Psychic, Dietetic, and other Modern Methods, which if described here, would not satisfy the curiosity of an inquirer, as much as by a personal call at the Institute are employed, in the treatment of all Chronic and so-called incurable diseases.

DISEASES TREATED.

Consumption, Deafness, Defective Sight, Stammering, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Spinal and Nervous Diseases in General, Epilepsy, Lunacy, Hysteria, Hœmorrhoids, Constipation, Intestinal Obstructions, Eczema and other Skin Diseases. Asthma, Bronchial Troubles, Dyspepsia, Sterility, Prostratic Hypertrophy, Varicocele, various Female Complaints, Special Diseases of both the Sexes, Frequent Attacks of Malarial and other Fevers, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Coldness of the Extremities, Muscular Atrophy, Writers Cramp, Disease of the Eye, Nose, Ear, and Throat (where Electricity would be indicated) Tumours, Goitre, Diseases of the Glands, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Ulcers, Opium, Drug, and Liquor Addictions, etc., etc.

For Patients unable to leave their beds special arrangements could be made.

Patients are seen by appointment and no trouble is spared in attending to their needs. In some cases one visit to the Institute is all that is necessary, as, if it is impossible for the disease to be cured by any of the many methods available, the patient is at once so informed.

When patients are unable to call at the Institute, arrangements can be made for their treatment at their residence.

VIBRO-OSCILLATION: ELECTRICAL VIBRATIONS.

In all kinds of Pains and Aches, Passive Congestions, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgias, Nervous Exhaustion, Weakness due to any cause, etc.

For further particulars write to ***The Secretary,***

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129, [redacted] Floor next Messrs. Leach and Weborny) BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2535.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

SOME PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In the long roll of public offices and institutions the Pinjrapole, the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society need an honourable mention. They are all old institutions each of great public utility in its own zone and sphere of influence. They have played their part, with credit and honour in the past and are bound by their very constitution to be of ampler scope and utility in the future. Three of them at least are now almost a century old and have thus become highly respected for their age, apart from the service they have rendered to the public, specially during their respective early career. When we throw back the shroud of a hundred years and come to relate their humble origin, and when we bear in mind what the early beginnings of Bombay were a century ago, beginnings many of which have already been narrated, we cannot but express our deep gratitude to their respective founders. Not only are we bound to express our gratitude to them. We must recognise the philanthropy and liberality of those original founders, their foresight, and their regard for the welfare of the generations that were to be born after them. And yet how in the bustle and turmoil of our own days, days of high pressure wrought by advancing civilisation, and days when the work of twelve hours has come to be crowded in six, many of us, if not all, are apt to forget the beginnings of such and other kindred institutions. The very sterility of public activity in those days, more or less Arcadian in their simplicity, which some might be tempted to call the days of Sleepy Hollow, necessitated, it would seem, that vent must be found for the display not only of pure benevolence but for intellectual activity. It is not difficult to imagine the dull and weary monotony of those who flourished in Bombay a century ago. Life without some kind of mental recreation must have been positively dull. We, who have our daily newspapers, furnishing us with the news of the entire globe of a day previous, who live and move in telegraphs and telephones, who travel in luxurious railway carriages at the rate of thirty and forty miles an hour, who voyage to and fro, not only London, but Yokohama in the East and San Francisco in the West, in less than thirty days; we who get a regular weekly mail from foreign parts and enjoy the luxury of seven deliveries of inland post, who can get books and periodicals of our choice week after week and can obtain other intellectual food from half-a-dozen well-established firms of booksellers, have only to recall the days of 1815 to realise the efforts of the contemporaries of that period to obtain all that we get to-day so easily, so freely, like clock-work. Imagine how Sir James Mackintosh and Mountstuart Elphinstone must have sorely felt the want of that intellectual pabulum without which it is impossible to live,—mental recreation of the purest kind, and to commune with the best thoughts of Europe and the West in arts and literature, and elevate all that is noble and altruistic in our common humanity. It is only when we come to reflect on the disabilities of those days, disabilities of which we have absolutely no experience that we can understand why the small band of intellectuals panted and why they set about finding literary, scientific, geographical and other societies to improve themselves and to add to the sum of their knowledge. The necessity which the European fraction of the population then felt could not, of course, be realised by their Indian contemporaries for obvious reasons.

EDUCATIONAL DARKNESS.

As far as education was concerned there was darknes or at the best visible darkness. The great Hindu community, no doubt were content with the Sanscrit or Marathi or Gujarati literature. The great Mahomedan community confined their education to the Koran, which to them was the Encyclopaedia of all knowledge, being a divine book. The Parsis, were a shade better, but their early association with the English factory agents and "writers" made them acquire a smattering of the English with great facility. But there was nothing beyond.

Thus it was that the early period of the nineteenth century in Bombay witnessed the foundation of literary societies for special branches which eventually merged into one comprehensive Society which is now known as the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. ore detailed mention of it will be made later. But in the early years there was a literary society, a medical society, and a society for mechanical science literature. Then the great Indian Navy, so memorable in the annals of the East India Company, established a Geographical Society which did solid pioneer work. Apart from these societies there was a philanthropic movement which eventually culminated in the founding of what is known as the Pinjrapole, a hospital for the sick and infirm animals, specially cows, bullocks, horses, sheep and so on. Mercy to these animals who so well serve our humanity, was a deep religious sentiment which has never so well materialised as in India. When such materialisation took place must be left to learned Hindu savants of the pre-historic and historic Sanscrit literature. The great Buddha taught the sentiment of mercy to lower animals, and the great Asoka and his successors cultivated it with a piety and fervour of which there are many evidences. History and archaeology as interpreted by our later savants tell us, that among other benevolent institutions maintained and supported by the Asoka dynasty and its successors, such as dharmashalas and hospitals, was the erection of houses for the protection of domestic animals, weak and infirm.

HINDU BENEVOLENCE.

From those days downwards we find scores of instances of the benevolence of the Hindus who have founded hospitals for dumb animals, generally known as Pinjrapoles. Some eighty years ago and more there were prowling about the streets of Bombay stray dogs which sometimes caught hydrophobia. The Government issued orders for either shooting or catching these dogs. It is on record that there was once a regular riot on account of the dogs, in which one Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Wadia greatly interested himself to abate this nuisance. The community was greatly exercised and felt itself hurt. But protest meetings were rare and memorialising was only in extreme cases. So the well-balanced minds of those days took up a constructive policy which was really a happy media to avert further bad blood between the authorities, on the one side and the peaceful citizens on the other. It was resolved to have a home where dogs, cows, bullocks, horses and other animals could be confined so as to do no harm. A wealthy Shravak Bania merchant, named Motichand Amichand, donated a lakh of Rupees in 1834 to build a Pinjrapole. To this Mr. Jagannath Sunkersett and the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy contributed handsome sums. A trust deed was drawn up and the management of the funds and the animal asylum was vested in Trustees. And such has been the sentiment of prevention of cruelty to animals, specially domesticated, that rich and poor have since that time gone on enriching the fund till, it is stated that the principal has now reached 12 lakhs and the income derived from various profitable investments brings as much as 1½ lakhs per annum. Motichand was a name to be conjured with. He built a temple in the Fort which is still known by his name; also a most spacious chawl for Shravaks of moderate means to live and carry on their trade.

The Bombay Geographical Society was first established in 1831 till it was eventually merged in the Royal Asiatic Society somewhere about 1864. This was a Society founded by officers of the Indian Navy, whose explorations of the Arabian and Red Seas and of the Bay of Bengal are too well-known to need any mention here. There is a record of them in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society which is a monument of the navigation researches of those gallant men.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Next there was a medical and literary society founded in 1781. Next an Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1830. Another was called the Literary and Scientific Society and founded in 1848. Then there was the Mechanica's Institute founded in 1841 by the foremen mechanics of the Mint and the Dockyard to keep themselves abreast with the literature on their special profession and also to give public lectures on scientific subjects of great practical interest. It flourished admirably in the fifties and many were the interesting lectures delivered in the Town Hall on behalf of this most useful institution. The writer well recalls some of the lectures he attended, specially those of the late Mr. Bakley, the eminent engineer of the G. I. P. Railway. The locale of this institution originally was in one of the rooms of the Dock block where the clock tower is situated. The increasing attendance of members and the extension of the library necessitated its removal elsewhere and a home for itself. Thanks to the generosity of the Government a plot for it was found on the ground where the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute has stood since 1867. Sir Albert Sassoon had previously given Rs, 60,000 for the building. Various other donations were given for additions to its library and for new furniture adapted to the new and handsome building which was opened by Sir Bartle Frere in 1867. It is a pleasure to see the Institute flourishing and continuing to attract public interest by means of a regular series of lectures annually during the cold season. It may be worth noticing here that the first President of the Society was Sir Erskine Perry who was ever ready to encourage and support any public institution, European or Indian, having for its object the dissemination of literature and science. Even to-day Sir Erskine is much remembered for his judicial lore and sterling independence on the Bench, as for his whole hearted co-operation in all educational movements of his day.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

A few words may be said in reference to the School of Art which bears the honoured name of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the founder and benefactor. After the great exhibition of 1851 in London at the Crystal Palace there was a wide movement for the establishment of Schools of Art in the United Kingdom. The contagion spread to Bombay which was then beginning to show the first satisfactory progress in education. In 1853 Sir Jamsetji donated a lakh of Rupees for a school of drawing. A Committee was appointed by Government and Sir William Yardley, King's Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was the first President. At first there were two professors Messrs. Paton and Terry. The former retired soon and the latter became the head of the school. It was at first located in the Elphinstone Institution, on the Esplanade Cross Road, but was afterwards accommodated in 1859 in the premises of the Elphinstone College, on the Babula Tank Road. It was here that the writer first began his elementary lessons in drawing. Mr. Terry was a capital teacher for beginners and remained as the head of the School of Art even after a local habitathe School of Art even after a local habitation was found for it in the present premises. It may not be generally known that Mr. Terry was a first-rate humourist and cartoonist. He found some vent for the display of his talents in this direction in 1864-5 when "Punch in India" was started, which unfortunately had a brief existence of only two years. It did not receive that support which it deserved. The paper died and we have not heard that any other illustrated "Punch" has been since published in any part of India. Of course, we have our old and valued friend the "Hindi Punch," but it is an Anglo-Indian "Punch," not purely English, though conducted with considerable ability which is a credit to its proprietor and editor. One fact needs to be recalled to memory in reference to a cartoon of the "Punch in India" which at the time made a great sensation. Sir John Lawrence was the Viceroy. Afghanistan, whose Amir was then Shere Ali, was simmering in civil war. There were the frontier chauvinists of those days. Sir John's policy, a right and wise one for those days, was not to interfere in the internal *khatpat* of the Amir's dominions, until India's own borders were threatened. We were still consolidating our British Indian Empire and the State had inadequate funds to carry on the ordinary duties of the administration, besides finding funds for the construction of railways. The policy of non-interference was deliberately adopted by Sir John with the cordial support of the Home Government, though in the India Council there was the stalwart Sir Henry Rawlinson who was identified with the "Forward Policy" of the Anglo-Indian military service, and its organs of public opinion. The policy of non-interference was severely criticised by these, but Sir John Lawrence, the most distinguished and trusted Frontier officer in the pre-Mutiny days was not to be moved from his firm policy. "Punch in India" echoed the policy in a cartoon called "Masterly Inactivity." Yet another cartoon was in reference to a domestic quarrel between Sir William Mansfield (afterwards the first Lord Sandhurst) and his military household secretary, Captain Jervis. Sir William was a stern disciplinarian and a regular martinet as to keeping of finance, being himself no mean man of economics and currency. The squabble rose to such a pitch that Captain Jervis was placed before a military court for the offence of keeping irregular accounts, in the matter of cheese and bacon, jams and jellies, wines and spirits of the household. Both were wrong. Both committed serious errors of judgment. Of course, poor Captain Jervis had to be cashiered and great sympathy was displayed in his favour by his brother officers. At the same time Sir William was inexorable. "Punch in India" had an excellent cartoon on the subject with the following jingling doggrel which for a time was lustily recited everywhere.

"Sir William Mansfield, K. C. S. I.,
Knight of jam and potted pie."

AVENGING AN INSULT.

OFFENSIVE GERMAN CREW.

Not all the humorous war stries come from the trenches. Here is a true one from the Pacific Coast of South America. It is told by a Cardiff marine officer. At a small port there were moored in juxtaposition four steamers, British, French, Russian, and German. One day there came news of the German naval victory off the Chilian coast, in which the Good Hope and the Monmouth were lost.

No time was lost by the German crew in giving pantomime evidences of delight. Presently the captain became grossly offensive. He produced the English, French, and Russian flags, laid them on his gangway, and invited the shore people to walk over them. He himself leant over the rail with gloating mien, and spat upon the flags. Signals began to pass between the other three ships, and, after a while, a boatload of men from each of them set off towards the German vessel. The Britishers got there first, and the fun on the German deck was fast and furious.

"I am happy to say," observes the young Cardiff officer who sends the story home, "that I got one in on the German captain's nose but our skipper, who was following up behind, landed him a glorious right-hander on the point, and down that Teuton captain went for a count that was a long way over ten." Worsted in the combat, the Germans complained to the police, and next day every man in the raiding crews was fined a sum equivalent to 18s.

"It was the cheapest bit of fun I ever hed at the price," says the Cardiff officer.

BRAVE BALLAD SINGER.

Theodore Botrel, the famous ballad singer, is a minstrel of the Homeric type. For months he has ranged the battle front, bringing to trench, bivouac, and hospital the stimulus of his patriotic improvisations. On Dec. 30, says a Paris message to the "Daily Telegraph," he was given an entertainment in one of the hospitals of Dunkirk. The minstrel was about to strike up the first note when two aeroplane bombs fell at intervals of a second or so in the courtyard outside. The windows of the ward were shattered to pieces and a fragment of glass grazed Botrel's forehead.

"What is it?" cried one of the wounded men anxiously. "I know," replied the ballad singer, with a smile; "they are striking for the curtain to rise." (In Paris theatres the curtain, of course, is always thumped, not rung up.) "As soon as the third stroke comes I start." At that moment a third bomb fell, farther away this time, and without a tremor in his voice Botrel began his song.

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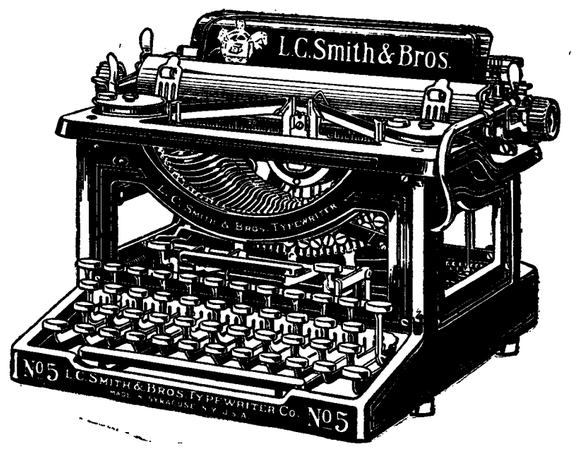

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5. The ribbon reverses automatically.
6. The type is so protected that it is not battered by collision.
7. One motion of the hand returns the carriage and operates the line space.
8. It has an inbuilt biller and tabulator.
9. No trouble to write on paper as small as a postage stamp.
10. It is built for service.

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CHINESE FINANCES.

LAST YEAR'S GOOD RESULTS.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the manner in which Chinese finance has come through 1914, writes the Pekin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The Customs revenue only shows a decrease of 5,000,000 taels, though the paralysis which has overcome the silver market makes the decrease of the gold terms amount to nearly £11500,000. All foreign obligations secured on the Customs revenues are fully met to December 31 by increasing the salt gabelle quotas. This latter administration is improving wonderfully under Sir Richard Dane's guidance.

Though the annual accounts for 1914 have not yet been closed, the total certainly touches $50,000,000, say, £4,000,000. Only half of this amount is absorbed by the foreign loan services, and the rest is handed over to the Pekin Government.

Similarly, the railways accounts, in which nearly £50,000,000 is securred, are eminently satisfactory. The loss through the war on many lines is nearly nil, and ample credits are already ready for the 1915 services

One unsatisfactory feature remains, namely, the manner in which the central Government accounts fail to balance, owing to the unreformed nature of the general provincial taxation. In this connection I have a most important announcement to make. As the result of Sir Richard Dane's salt success, the land tax reform will be confided to his hands. Though it will be necessary to pproceed with the utmost caution as this is the Gordian knot of Chinese finance, it is believed that with the aid of Indian experts Chinese land taxation should produce a minimum of £20,000,000, fully rehabilitating Chinese credit.

I cannot conclude without saving that the mercantile pposition is now excellent. British trade orders steadily increase, the almost total cessation of business with countries on the Continent of Europe forming a remarkable feature, whilst China's trade even with Japan shows a sharp decline. I earnestly commend British manufacturers not to miss the ppresent priceless opportunity to entrench themselves impregnably in the vast Far Eastern field, which has been so entirely abandoned, by their endeavours.

SIR E. CARSON AND ARMY.

"FOR LIB RTY AND TH RE."

Sir Edward Carson, who was accompanied by Lady Carson, on January 7, paid a visit to Lurgan, where he inspected, at Brownlow House, the new County Down Battalion (16th Royal Irish Rifles) of the Ulster Division of the new Army. Sir Edward reminded the men that, though in different circumstances, they would be fighting for the same cause as when they were Ulster Volunteers—the cause of liberty and Empire.

In the evening the Unionist leader addressed a recruiting meeting in the Orange Hall, Maralin, county Down. They had their splendid Volunteers, he said, who trusted him so much in the long dark hours of a great political and constitutional struggle. Buffeted about in the political arena as they were, they determined, when their country was in danger, that they would cast aside their own local and personal questions and come forward and help their country, which they all so loved and were so proud of. (Cheers.)

"Our loyalty is not a dependant loyalty," continued Sir Edward, "it is something born and bred in our very marrow, and whatever the treatment we have got however the treatment may have made us dissatisfied for the moment, we were always certain to come out on top as true to the British Constitution and the Empire, of which we were, and are determined always to be, an integral part. (Cheers.) So we have gone on, and so we will go on, and we will do everything, as we have been doing everything, in our power to help the country and the Empire through this war, and when the war is over, if it is necessary we will go back to exactly where we were. (Cheers.)

"We have got 17,000, and yet we are not satisfied. (Cheers.) I tell you honestly that I have come here to get more." (Cheers.)

HOW TO SING A SONG.

IMAGINATION AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

Mr. H. Plunket Greene gave the first of his lectures to children at the Royal Society of Arts during mail week. Its title was "How to Sing a Song."

Mr. Greene sang many songs, and Mr. Liddle accompanied them, but before each one he expplained the reason both for the way that Mr. Liddle would play the accompaniment and the changes that he would use in the voice.

Imagination is an absolute necessity, said the lecturer. 'I learned about singing by listening to wind in a monkey puzzle," he said. "You who are children must believe in fairies and bear what the flowers have to tell; then you can sing a song."

Song after all is only glorified speech, speech seen through a magnifying glass; so the audience should hear each word, but that was not enough. There should be a golden thread of magnetism between the singer and those who listened. The audience should hold one end of the string and the singer the other. When the singer's song was good even half a dozen motor horns outside the hall would not cause a lack of attention.

How the golden thread may be stretched was shown in half a dozen songs. The hum of Schubert's hurdy-gurdy man, the sudden changes in Sir Charles Stanford's "Did you ever" (from Song Cycle Cushendall); the rhythmic swaying of Dan Schubart's "Cradle Song of the Shepherds of Bethlehem," and the picturesque pathos of Frederic Clay's setting of 'The Sands of Dee"—each in turn, as sung by Mr. Greene to Mr. S. Liddle's playing, tightened the string a little more.

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HUMBER CARS.

FACTS ABOUT 1915 MODELS.

10 H. P.

In a recent lecture before the Society of Automobile Engineers, the new 10 H. P. Humber Car was quoted as a typical example of first-class practice in British Small Cars.

11 H. P.

Mr. Chas. L. Freeston, writing in the "Daily Chronicle" says: "The 11 H. P. Humber has undoubtedly established itself as second to none."

14 H. P.

In the "Westminster Gazette," Mr. J. Owen speaks of the 14 H. P. Humber as "certain to appeal to a large number of people who are seeking efficiency, appearance and completeness at a strictly moderate figure."

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